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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,463—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1898.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

PASSENGERS' LANDING ARRANGEMENTS.

ON ARRIVAL of the ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS at BOMBAY Passengers will be landed as soon as possible at BALLARD PIER. All Baggage will be landed at the same place, where it will be sorted and Delivered after payment of duty.

No Launches or Boats except those of the P. and O. Company will be allowed alongside the Steamer until the Passengers have left.

In order to prevent confusion, no person will be allowed to go on Board the Mail Steamers on Arrival, and Friends wishing to meet Passengers must await them on the Ballard Pier.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October, 1898.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th Nov.
* CARTHAGE	5987	C. Gadd	26th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Dec.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5987	W. Wheler	17th "
SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	24th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5187	C. Gadd	31st "
			1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	7th Jan.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	11th "
* SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	18th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5987	W. Wheler	25th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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Bombay, 24th September, 1898.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanza	3,926	1st Dec. 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasevich	4,212	1st Jan. 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MORAVIA	E. Mecorai	3,502	12th Dec. 1898.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,766	12th Jan. 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

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THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,331	3rd Dec.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 12, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 noon.
SYDNEY	4,822	Aubert	22nd Nov. 1898
OCEANIEN	4,219	Schmitz	20th Dec. 1898
ERNEST SIMONS	4,707	deMaubeuge	17th Jan. 1899
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,000	X	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,332	Durande	11th Apr. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
SALAZIE	4,265	Sellier	17th Nov.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on the 15th November, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Outch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 17th November, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA" 1,903 tons, on or about 2nd December, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 28th November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 18th November.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 18th November.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

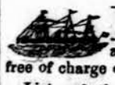
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Bombay, 13th November, 1898.

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" 415	do. do.	90"	6 0	6 12

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	" 100	11 8	12 4
" Green, 10	" 1,000	100 0	112 0
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	" 100	11 0	12 4
" " 8	" 1,000	100 0	112 0
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P. and O.	Egypt	3rd December.

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P. and O.	Shannon	22nd October.
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FOR NOVEMBER, 1898.
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Engineering	Saturday Review
English Mail	Scraps
Field	Sketch
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Golden Penny	Spectator
Graphic	Sporting and Dramatic News
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Home Chat	Times (London)
Illustrated London News	Tit-bits
Invention	To-day
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PROFESSOR GUSTAV SCHLEGEL, in Toung Pao, 1893.—"The work, whatever the individual reader may think of its conclusions about ingenious and learned observations; a large body of material and many bibliographical references are brought together which any student of mythology will peruse with profit . . . Irrespective of theory, the value of which will be generally allowed to the ingenious work of Mr. O'Neill consists especially in the suggestive material brought together, which will make it interesting to all students of mythology."—Journal of American Folk Lore, October—December, 1894.

"Having myself worked upon similar bases in my 'History of the Chinese Secret Societies,' and in my 'Uranographie Chinoise,' I am perhaps allowed to be a competent judge with respect to the immense lore brought to bear upon the subject by Mr. O'Neill, whose book will prove to be a new starting point in the investigation of religious myths."

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 8m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 11-32m., Low water, 5-40m., 5-31a.
Banks closed: Deewalee holidays.
Music at the Yacht Club 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practice to-day.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY AT MATHEW ROAD.—Dr. Ebrahim Abdul Hoosein, Deputy Health Officer of B. Ward, has made a report to the police, that some time during the night of the 12th instant, the lock on the door of his room was broken open, but no property was stolen.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—About 5-30 p.m. on Sunday, while Mrs. Childe was being driven in her carriage and pair along the Ridge Road, the horses attached to the conveyance suddenly became restive and bolted along the road and dashed against a telegraph post near the Ladies Gymkhana, breaking the pole. Fortunately Mrs. Childe and coachman escaped unhurt, but one of the animals was injured.

BURGLARY AT GRANT ROAD.—Framroz Pestonji Jussawala, a Parsee residing at Grant Road, has made a report to the police, that some time during Saturday night last, some one broke a pane of glass in a window on the west side of his room, and having effected an entrance, stole pieces of wearing apparel, cash and currency notes of the collective value of Rs. 110.

EXPLOSION OF FIRE-WORKS.—About half-past seven o'clock on Sunday evening last, whilst a Hindu lad named Poput Nathu, aged sixteen years, residing at Mazagon, was getting down from his father's shop, his foot slipped, and he knocked over a kerosine-oil lamp into a quantity of fire-works exposed for sale in the shop. The fire-works exploded and before any assistance could be rendered, the lad was severely burnt about the body. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.

FEVER AND SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at Ripon Road, on view of the body of Vasudev Babaji, a Hindu aged twenty four years, resident at Kumbharwada. Deceased had been suffering from fever for the last five days and at 2 a. m. on the 10th inst., while under the delirium of fever he left home. On Sunday morning a police sepoy doing duty on the Ripon Road, noticed the dead body of the deceased floating on the surface of the water in a quarry hole on the west side of the Road. A verdict of suicide while under the delirium of fever was returned by the jury.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music this evening under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine Band Master commencing at 5-45 p.m.

March	Old Berlin	Von Bion
Overture	La Beine d'un Jour	Adam
Selection	The Jacobite	Gessner
Cornet Solo	Morceaux Obligato	Suppe
Fantasia	A Pastoral Scene	Hume
Valse	Pour Le Bal	Elliot

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE VADALA MURDER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Superintendent Lee-Smith, charged Mathew Dominic Corea, aged 20, Phillip Pascal Fernandez, aged 16, and Manuel John De Souza, aged 12, with committing the murder of Minguel Fernandez De Silva, a boy of seven years, in the garden of Chimanlalji Maharaj, at Vadala, and robbing him of a silver waist-band of the value of Rs. 2-8. The Magistrate remanded the case to the 16th instant before Mr. Shapurji Burjorji Spencer at the Mazagon Police Court, pending the completion of the police and coroner's inquiries.

THE YOUNG MEN'S TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—Owing to the Dewali Holidays which commenced on Saturday, the members of the association held a singing entertainment on the night of that day. Many guests were invited. The rooms were much crowded. On this occasion the illuminations and decorations were special. Kashiji Kolwalkareen was engaged for singing which commenced at 9-30 p.m. In the absence of the Honorary Secretary Mr. M. M. Camba, the affairs for the night were very successfully managed by the Assistant Secretary of the Association Mr. Shamrao Ramchandra and Mr. Nanuji Ramchandra. The singing ended at 2 p.m. when all assembled dispersed.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital touching the death of Keshow Tookaram, a Hindu labourer aged thirty years, residing at Mazagaon. Deceased was unloading a coal cart at the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Mills on the 3rd instant, when one of the bullocks yoked to the cart stamped on his left foot causing a wound. He continued to attend to his work for a week when the leg began to get swollen and on the 10th instant, he was conveyed to the Maharatta Plague Hospital, suffering from tetanus, whenec he was sent to the Goculdas Hospital and detained for treatment. Two days after admission he got worse and died on Sunday. A verdict of death from tetanus was recorded.

DIWALI REJOICINGS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sloane, charged about 75 persons, mostly Hindus, with letting off fireworks on the public thoroughfares in contravention of the police regulations. Some of the accused were let off with a warning on account of their youth, while others were mulcted in fines ranging from four annas to one rupee. The same officer charged about half a dozen persons with disorderly behaviour, who were all fined. About 20 other persons, some of whom were charged with letting off fireworks, and some with being drunk and disorderly, failed to make their appearance in court and were therefore ordered to be summoned in the regular way.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

	Wards.	No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	6
	Mid & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	0	0	26
	Chuckla	0	0	
	Umarkhady	0	0	
	Dongri	0	0	
C	Market	0	0	11
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbharwada	0	0	
D	Khetwadi	0	0	5
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	22
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	0	0	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	2	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	1	4
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	2
	Worlee	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-R. & Unknown	0	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Modikhana		2	8
	Maratha		1	
	Khoja		0	
	Total	2	4	84
	Total plague deaths to date	31,956	28,127	
	Same date last year	6	8	92

CHOLERA.

Attack 1
Death 0

THE prospects of the Meerut Rifle Meeting seem to be again satisfactory this year. About 50 regimental teams are expected to attend—28 British and 22 Native—and shoot for the Commander-in-Chief matches. The attendance of volunteers, however, cannot be expected to come up to the mark of previous years, for the Lee-Metford has now established its superiority so clearly over the Martini that only those Volunteers who have provided themselves with the service rifle can hope to hold their own with the regulars. Many keen Volunteers who formerly used to look forward to the Meerut gathering, with its ten days' outing in camp, have to wait therefore and look on pending the time when the force shall be rearmed. But with this unfortunate exception, there is every reason for anticipating a successful Meeting.

TRAMWAY INCONVENIENCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you please bring to the notice of the Bombay Tramway Company through your daily papers, the inconvenience the public of Jacob Circle and Byculla are put to by the tramcars being started from Jacob Circle and Null Bazaar, after every ten minutes. A few days ago I remarked, that during the day, the cars are quite full, and people who wait anxiously in the beat of the sun are greatly disappointed in finding that the car goes away without taking up for want of room. Another thing is them also very annoying; when people arrive from Phydownie to Null Bazaar, they find that the car has just left the junction for Jacob Circle, a minute or so previous to the arrival of the Phydownie car, and on questioning the starter, you get a reply, "The car was full and the time was up hence the car was started." This is a delay of another ten minutes. Ten minutes to a business man is very valuable, and I think the public feel justified in asking the Bombay Tramway Company to be so kind as to run their cars in future on this line every five minutes in the day.—Yours, &c.

DE FACTO.

MUNICIPAL SERVANTS' PROSPECTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—One can see at a glance that "Anti-Humbug" is attempting to obscure the point at issue by bringing into his aid poetical quotations, which argues a weak case. The Municipal servants' contentions are:—

(1) That it is premature to condemn them;
(2) That before condemnation they claim a trial;
(3) That until they have been tried and found wanting, their condemnation implied by the employment of an outsider is unfair and unjust;
(4) That their complaint is aggravated by the fact that the Municipal authorities prefer to beg of Government the loan of the services of their servants rather than give a fair chance to one of their own servants.
(5) That they should fill up the post in question by appointing a man well advanced in each branch and pay him, despite the bad conditions of the finances, a higher salary than Mr. Barrow drew when he was appointed as clerk to the Municipal Corporation and Secretary to the late Town Council.

Permit me to remark that on previous occasions during the absence of Mr. Barrow, the gentlemen who acted for him did their work satisfactorily, and I am strongly inclined to the belief that the post can be advantageously filled up by one of the Municipal Officers. There is for instance, the Secretary of the Joint School Committee and I am confident he would have given great satisfaction to all concerned. Mr. G. W. Roughton can well defend his own position if he chooses to do so.—Yours, &c.,

JUSTICE.

FEAST OF OUR LADY OF GLORY.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—On Sunday last, the annual feast of our Lady of Glory, was celebrated at the Mazagon Cathedral, with great eclat. It was preceded by vespers and novenas, during which different preachers were put into requisition. The vespers were presided over, by the very Rev. Canon Faria assisted by a great number of eclesiastics of the Portuguese jurisdiction. The sacred edifice was tastefully decorated with evergreens, both within, and without, and was profusely illuminated. The high mass commenced punctually at 10 a.m., the celebrant being Rev. Father S. de Souza, the vicar of Chaul, acolyted by fathers G. de Souza, and Barreto. At the Gospel, the governor of the Mission, Rev. Canon Faria, ascended the pulpit, and delivered a short and impressive panegyric, taking for his test the following words:—*Beatus venter quae te portavit*, and discoursed eloquently on the virtues of Mary, obedience, and humility, which chiefly elevated her, to the highest place in heaven after God. Haydes No. 7 was executed faultlessly by different artists under the able direction of Mr. D. R. de Lima. A brass band, was also in attendance, and played several lively pieces of music, at intervals. At the conclusion of the mass, a *Te Deum* was chanted for the safe arrival of the Bishop of Daman in Portugal. Subsequently, a procession went round the Church, with the Blessed Sacrament, accompanied with several confraternities, clergy and laity, with insignia of their respective orders. With the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament the whole ceremony was brought to a close, at 12·30 a. m. The congregation was numerous, and the whole of the *elite* of Mazagon society was present, including the vice-Consul Dr. Rozario and Dr. da Gama, the Physician to His Majesty the King of Portugal, with their shining uniforms. Great credit is due to the Revd. vicar canon D. Lobo, for the able manner in which he brought the festivity to a successful issue. A fancy fair, in aid of the society of our Lady of Piety was held in the Church precincts, which I believe was a success.

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE AND CO.'s Cotton circular, dated Hongkong October 28th, says:—Inquiries from almost all the consuming districts, attracted by the lower range of prices having been very much on the increase, dealers availed themselves very largely of the tendency of holders to freely quit at current rates during the first part of the past fortnight, and the major portion of the total off-take transpired during that period. Latterly, under easements of holdings importers commenced to ask higher prices for those threads of Nos. 10 and 12 which were getting scantier in stock. This led to a rise of dols. 2 to dols. 2½ in approved spinnings of these counts, and helped by favourable advices from the North the market was worked up to the extent of dol. 1 for medium and lower grades as well. No. 20 was taken mostly at previous rates and latterly at only a rise of dol. 1; the Japanese by freely quitting some 4,000 bales of this count at dols. 85 to dols. 87 forestalled a larger inquiry for Indian descriptions as well as a further raise in their prices. Of No. 16 some special chops were in moderate inquiry at a rise of about a dollar. On the whole a very healthy reaction as to inquiry has to be recorded, as some 14,000 bales have met with purchasers as under:—

3,000	bales of No.	20	sold at	78½	to $	86	and $	89	
1,500	do	16	do	78	do	84	do	86½	
2,500	do	12	do	67	do	75	do	80	
6,800	do	10	do	63	do	74	do	78	
150	do	8	do	70	do	73½			
50	do	6	do	70	do	73			

leaving unsold stocks—under arrivals of 10,000 bales and shipments coastwise and northwards of about 4,000 bales—at 47,000 bales consisting of

14,500 bales of No. 20			17,000 bales of No. 10		
9,000	do	16	4,000	do	8
5,000	do	12	1,000	do	6

Of Japanese Spinnings about 4,500 bales Nos. 20 and 16 have been placed in the market chiefly at previous rates—No. 20 at dols 85 to dols 87 and No. 16 at dols 84 to dols 86. Exchange on India closes at Rs. 144 1-2 wire and Rs. 145 post.

In Shanghai also the low range of prices proving an attraction to Newchang and Tientsin dealears, there was a fair amount of enquiry especially for the lower count, leading eventually to a rise of Tl. 1 to Tls. 2 in No. 10 and of about Tl. 1 in Nos. 16 and 20. There were also some re-shipments made to Hongkong owing to prices, in spite of the rise, not coming up to the parity of the Honkong market. This led to a further improvement in inquiry during the latter part of the fortnight, bringing the total of sales of Indian threads to the figue of 10,000 bales, made up of

3,800	bales of No. 20	sold at Tls.	57.50	to Tls.	63	and Tls.	65	
1,000	do	16	do	54	do	61.50	do	64
30	do	12	do	47.50				
5,170	do	10	do	45	do	58.50		

leaving unsold stocks at 26,000 bales. Japanese threads have not made much of a headway during the fortnight, as stocks mainly consisted of No. 20 instead of No. 16, which was in greater request. However, with a downward tendency of about a tael in prices, about 1,500 bales Nos. 20 and 16 have changed hands at Tls. 63 to Tls. 65·50 for No. 20, and Tls. 63 to Tls. 65·75 for No. 16. Local Spinnings were in better inquiry, but not leading to a rise, though the volume of business has been very much larger than the usual run. About 4,500 bales, packed and unpacked, have changed ownership, unpacked at about Tls. 2 to Tls. 3 lower than packed ones for local consumption. The latter were sold duty paid as follows:—

No. 10 at Tls. 52 to Tls. 61
" 12 do 57.75
" 14 do 61.75 to Tls. 63.25
" 16 do 63 to Tls 64.50
" 20 do 62

Exchange on India, as on the 22nd instant, has been advised at Rs. 201½ wire and Rs. 202 post.

In Japan the market has continued dull and dragging, and prices have declined to Yens 76 to Yens 77 for No. 20, and Yens 74 to Yens 75 for No. 16.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clawnwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning; When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

'HUNYADI JANOS." This favourite Natural Water, in habitual use throughout the world, has established itself as a customary Aperient in all climates. Remarkably and exceptionally uniform in composition; free from defects incidental to others *Brit. Med. Journal* Annual sale six million bottles.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

OPINION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERC

THE Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, having been asked for an expression of opinion by the Lieutenant-Governor on the provisions of the new Calcutta Municipal Bill, the Committee, realising that the Bill is one of first importance to the welfare of the city, have given the subject their most close and careful attention. They appointed an influential Sub-Committee—consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. M. C. Turner, President of the Chamber, as Chairman, with Messrs. W. M. Aitken (of Messrs. Mackintosh, Burn and Company.) Mr. W. B. Gladstone (of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Company), Mr. J. Harper (of Messrs. Marshall Sons and Company) and Mr. R. Murray (of the Commercial Bank of India)—to examine and report on the provisions of the bill. In a letter to the Bengal Government the Chamber now state that this Sub-Committee met fiteen times, and submitted an extremely full report dealing with every point in the Bill which they considered required comment. The Committee of the Chamber, who approve strongly of the general principles of the Bill, have adopted this report in its entirety, and forward a copy of it for the information of the Government, conveying their support to the recommendations contained in it. The Committee of the Chamber fully endorse the suggestion made in the concluding paragraph of the report that no undue delay should occur in passing the Bill into law. They also emphasise strongly their agreement with the view of the special Sub-Committee as to the constitution and powers of the General Committee of the Corporation proposed under the Bill. They further wish to press very strongly the importance of maintaining a fully qualified and competent executive staff with whom will really lie the effective carrying out of the provisions of the Bill, and the satisfactory working of the municipal system in Calcutta. In this connection the Committee of the Chamber refer to the suggestion made in the report of the Sub-Committee for the appointment of a permanent Chairmain; adding that while the Chairman and other importants officer of the Corporation should be as far as possible permanent officials they would not recommend their being confirmed in their appointments until after a term of probationary service had proved their qualifications for their respective posts. The section of the Bill dealing with the appointment powers and remuneration of the municipal auditors has not been referred to in the report of the Sub-Committee. In regard to this the Chamber consider it desirable that the examination of the accounts of the municipality should, if possible, be entrusted to professional auditors conversant with the forms and methods most likely to ensure the accounts being kept in order and to exhibit the results in a clear business-like manner. The Committee of the Chamber believe that in some leading municipalities in Great Britain the accounts are under the supervision of professional auditors and in view of the present unsatisfactory state of the municipal accounts they urge the desirability of placing them in such a form as may be most readily understood by the public.

SUMMARY OF CHINA NEWS.

THERE is little news from the capital regarding the political situation or the state of affairs within the walls. The total number of the Russian force at Peking is 66, and of this numbers 25 are cavalrymen. The British force numbers 48 marines. The Germans 40 marines drawn from the garrison at Kiaochan. The Cossacks are constructing stables laying in a large quantity of provisions and fodder, and seem to be making every preparation for a permanent stay.

The disturbances in Central China are still causing some uneaseness and the missionaries and some ladies have withdrawn from Szechuen and sought havens of safety in the southern ports. There are some terrible descriptions of misery from the region of the Yellow River, which has overflown its banks and a great deal of suffering reported from Hankow, the scene of the recent terrible fire. Subscription lists have been opened at Shanghai and other treaty ports on behalf of the sufferers, and the missionaries are doing all they can to relieve the suffering of the people in the flooded districts in Northern Shantung.

There have been several organized attacks by Chinese soldiers on the British engineers engaged on the railway at Lukouchao, and several telegraph lines have been destroyed.

There is much uneasiness in Canton consequent upon several vague rumours in circulation that Sun Yet Sen's party are only waiting a fitting opportunity to assert themselves. On October 25, after dark, a disturbance that might have had a serious ending broke out as a result of the action of the Chinese policemen on the Shameen carrying into execution and excellent arrangement made by Mr. Fraser, formerly H. B. M. Consul, only to allow a limited number of boats to enter the canal separating the Shameen from the city. The police stopped one boat, and an immense crrowd taking up the fight on behalf of the boatmen a iot ensued, which was ultimately quelled by the Police assisted by the Chinese soldiers and the new corps of European Volunteers.

Hu Ying Kwai, who has been residing in Hongkong for some time has been re-instated as Viceroy of the Provinces of Chekiang and Fokien. He was one of the officers dismissed by the Emperor prior to the *coup d'etat*.

It would appear that there is some opposition to the extension of the boundaries of Hongkong, into the Sun On District of Kwangtung. The Sun On Magistrate has given considerable trouble to the British authorities and requisitions have been sent to Peking for his dismissal. One Canton correspondent says the patriots in Sun On say they will die rather than give up any part of their territory to Great Britain, and the people of Tunkun have promised their assistance. That trouble should arise at this stage seems to suggest that the arrangement of the agreement with the Chinese Government was not so clear in the beginning as it might have been. The Chinese Admiral Ho has been ordered to preserve peace at Sun On, and a mistaken impression seems to have got abroad amongst the Chinese of Canton and neighbourhood that the Dragon is going to twist the Lion's tail. H. M. S. Powerful, is at present undergoing her first docking in the large dock at Hunghom, and there are numerous visitors daily to view the large cruiser.

On 21st October, the Police made a large seizure of opium floting in the Sulphur Channel, at the entrance of the harbour, and also arrested the coxswain of the Opium Farmer's launch on a charge of unlawfully removing on board the launch eleven packages of raw Patna opium during prohibited hours and also being in unlawful possesion of same. Commander Hastings dismissed the case on a technical point, but ordered the Police to lay claim to the opium until the claimant appeared. In his judgment he said he was somewhat surprised to hear it publicly said that the Opium Farmer claimed the opium. It was a breach of his contract for him to have opium any other place than his boiling house.

The charge of detaining correspondence against two Chinese postmen, which was remitted back from the Criminal Sessions for adjudication by Commander Hastings, has been reconsidered, and the Magistrate confirmed his previous decision of six months' imprisonment.

The P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, arrived here on October 26 with a detachment of 140 marines to garrison Wei-hai-wei. The men have proceeded in the *Ceylon* to Shanghai, where they will be transhipped to another vessel for conveyance to Wei-hai-wei.

THE SEARCH FOR KANG YU-WEI.

ADVENTURE OF THE JAPANESE CONSUL.

IN a letter from Tientsin, dated 28th September, published by the *Osaka Asahi*, there is a remarkable story showing that the Chinese suspected that the Japanese were assisting Kang Yuwei to escape. The correspondent says that recently a Japanese came down to Tientsin from Peking and stayed in the Japanese Consulate. Rumuor reported that he was Kang Yu-wei, and information to that effect was given to the Chinese authorities, who set a watch on the Consulate.

About 7 p.m. on the 25th instant, Mr. Tei, the Japanese Consul at Tientsin, accompanied by two or three of his friends, started down the Peiho in a boat on a shooting excursion. Shortly after midnight, when the passengers in the boat had fallen asleep, they were awakened by the approach of a Chinese man-of-war, which lowered a boat and sent a party of armed sailors to board the Consul's boat. The Chinese shouted that they wanted a man whom the Japanese had with them, but the Japanese Counsul replied that there was no Chinaman on board. The sailors insisted on the arrest of a man whom they took for Kang Yu-wei, and took no notice of Mr. Tei's protests. About two hours thus passed away, the Chinese demanding their man and the Japanese protesting that they had not got him. Thus the Counsul's boat went down the river under escort of Chinese armed sailors. Early on the morning of the 26th the boat arrived at a place near Tungku, where the Japanese gunboat "Oshima" was found to be lying. Mr Tei waved his cap and managed to inform the gunboat of his situation, and a boat was at once sent to assist the Consul. On seeing the approach of the Japanese man-of-war's boat, the Chinese sailors retreated, and the Consul and his friends got on board the "Oshima."

Mr. Tei returned to Tientsin on the same day, and protested to the Toatai against the illegal action of the Chinese man-of-war, but the correspondent does not say what answer was received.—"Kobe Chronicle."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Knight Line steamer Kt. Commander 2,731 tons, Commander J R Durant, will sail to-day, for Calcutta in Ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Amra, 170 tons, Commander P H Martyr, will sail to-day for Karachi and Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo, and 73 deck passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Naseri, 912 tons, Commander F J Raffin, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Jedda, (30th October) via Aden, with a general cargo, and 92 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Parramatta, 2,854 tons, Commander C. F. Preston, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, (25th October) via intermediate ports, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Rev F L Morris, Mr E Haskell, Mr and Mrs Haskell, Major Trower, Mr P Bhikajee, Mr C Ookerjee and son, Mr P D Gotla, Mr S Tellanyo, Lieut H S K Snowden, R A, 12 non-commissioned officers and men, Mrs and Miss Bapty, Mr F S Molyneaux, Mr G H Shaikijeh, Mrs Azambhai, Miss Benthien, Mr and Mrs Rainier, Capt T C Grant, and 3 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 14.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Agents.
Avoca	944	Davidson		A Munjee
H M S Sphinx		Baker	Wet Basin	Royal Navy
Kt Commander	2731	Durant		K N & Co
Patna	1164	Acheson	P Gulf	M M & Co
Wardha	2561	Anderson		M M & Co
Crathie		Barnwell	Karachi	W& A G & Co
Baghdad	819	Hill		M M & Co
Bhundara	2215	Stebbing		Do
Unison	760	Torbjoni		R S & Co
Balmouth	2607	Barry		W & A G & Co
King Arthur	1047	Owen		B & P S N Co
Courland	764	Fairweather		D Abdulla
Nevasa	1945	Jacobs		M M & Co
Naderi	1169	Hanson		B & P S N Co
Kilwa	234	Nacoda		A Munjee
Khandalla	1318	Whitehead		M M & Co
Mascott	2018	Ross		Bombay Co
Camorta	1357	Magenis		M M & Co
Nurani	2870	Leftwich	Calcutta	T M & Co
Clyde	2198	Denny	Aden	P & O Co
Camorta	1351	Magenis		M M & Co
Sirsa	1675	Collins		Do

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
B	Castello	2339	Gresham	Hull	15-11	F M & Co
C	Naseri	912	Raffin	Jedda		B & P S N Co
H	Ileaface	373	Syed	Maculla		A Munjee
N	Braunfels	1888	Warchmeister	Antwerp		Glade & Co
R	Clan Mackay	1653	Wadge			F M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Agents.
Indravati	513	Adam	Shprd & Co
Kaveri	553	Fakeer	Do
Sabermati	524	Fuckeera	Do
Satrunji	547	Badroo	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Uganda	3150	Block	Calcutta		M M & Co
3	Carthage	3893	Gadd		26-11	P & O S N Co
9	Haddon Hall	2677	Cameron	Karachi		K N & Co
12	Caledonia	3529	Gordon	London	19-11	P & O Co
13	Dwarka	759	Tice	Karachi	18-11	M M & Co
16	Anapa	2250	Williamson			K N & Co

HARBOUR WALL

Amra .... 170 Couper......Karachi......15-11 M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Bhundara....... 2936 tons gross...................M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·8s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Naseri s	Raffin	Jedda, Oct 30
14	Parramatta s	Preston	Shanghai, Oct 25
	R I M S Dalhousie	Warden	Rangoon, Nov 4

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Claverley s	Scorgie	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Kt Commander Durant, for Calcutta.
" Amra, Martyr, for Karachi, etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Carthage, for London, etc.
" Anapa, for Liverpool and Antwerp, etc
" Haddon Hall, for Karachi and Liverpool.
" Naseri, for Jedda, etc.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 14.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—25 cwt fishmaws, Rehimtoola Dhunjee and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A

Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

The following drills will take place this week:—

No. 1 Company Town Hall Compound.

1. Thursday at 8-45 p.m. 40-pr R M L Gun drill.

No. 2 Company Nesbit Road Head Quarters.

To-day and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—40-pr R M L Gun drill.

2. There will be gun drill for Officers and N-C Officers at the Town Hall Compound on Wednesday morning next the 16th instant at 6 45 a.m. Dress—Any.

3. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder on Saturday next the 19th instant, at 4 p m sharp and proceed to Pilot Bunder Colaba to commence the Annual Gun Target practice. The same arrangements will be made as last year for manning the guns at practice.

Dress—Drill orders without arms. Putties to be worn.

Cyclist members of the Corps attending gun target practice can parade at the Corps Club under the senior present at 4 p.m. Lamps to be carried.

Dress—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE S. S. CARTHAGE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s extra steamer Carthage, Captain C. Gadd, arrived in harbour at 3 p.m. on Saturday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Abraham Miss
Avery Mr and Mrs
Anderson Mr Mrs and Miss
Alexander Mr
Adams Mr B J
Ashton Mr
Brooking Capt Mrs and inft
Brear Mrs and infant
Ball L P Mr
Browne Lieut F
Branson Mr J R
Buck Mrs
Bray Mr E
Campbell Miss
Cousins Miss
Currie Miss
Campbell Dr Swan
Campbell Miss K
Conningham Mr F C
Clothier Mr Miss Master and child
Coxhead Lieut-Col
Carew Surg-Col
Day Rev A E
Davis Miss
DePhum Miss
Dickie Mrs
Doughty Miss
Davis Capt
Daniel Mr H C
Duncan Mr
Daniels Mrs
Duckett Mr
Evans Mr E O
Evans Mrs E F H
Freeman Miss
Francina Sister
Garson Miss A
Godney Mr J M
Griffiths Mr F C
Geaves Mr and Mrs
Gunn Mr T
Homan Mrs and infant
Hambling Miss
Hunt Miss
Hughes Mr
Hudson Mr
Hoff Master
Horbury Mrs Miss and two children
Hamilton Rev G
Ikmann Mr J
Joseph Mr
Johnston Mr
Jackson Mr Mrs and child
Kentish Lieut-Col and Mrs
Lovell Mr P H
Liddell Mrs and child
Livesey Miss
McPherson Mrs
McNiven Mr J
Millar Mrs
McAlpine Mrs child and inft
McGowan Mr W G
Mayho Mrs W and infant
Milne Mr A R
Moylan Mr and Mrs
Mahon Mrs
Nicoal Mr J J
Normansel Mr Lee
Orbison Rev Mrs four children and infant
Panes Mrs
Poole Miss B A
Parker, Mrs F Miss two children and infant
Proctor Mrs
Penny Miss
Pearse Mr
Pinchney Mr H
Roberts Mrs
Randell Mrs
Rowlands Rev and Mrs
Radcliffe Lieut Delme
Robertson Mr and Mrs
Ross Mr A
Robb Mr D
Stobie Mr W
Schellenberg Miss
Seddon Mr
Smith Miss H
Stewart Mr
Stead Mr C
Scott Mr
Scott Mrs Lindsay
Symonds Miss
Supico Dr
Smyth Rev E J
Stratton Miss
Thorne Rev C W
Tuting Miss
Tooth Mr and Mrs
Tooth two Misses
Thorburn Mr
Taylor Mr Lewis
Trevithick Mrs child and inft
Talbot Mr R
Tanner Rev S
Turnbull Mr W
White Mr W P
Wapshare Mrs
Willcocks Mrs J
Wilson Mr F
Wancy Sister
White Miss

FROM PORT SAID.

Creser Dr W
Edwards Mr E
Karpeles Mr Jules
Legge Capt
Lamb Rev and Mrs
Mason Mr A E
Mahon Mr E L
Oakley Mr and Mrs
Porter Mr H R
Stewart Miss
Verschoyle Mrs
Waddington Mr C

FROM ISMAILIA.

Broadhurst Miss
Criper Mr J
Clapham Capt
Cummins Lieut
Gaine Lieut
Hopkins Lieut
Huddeston Lieut
Miller Miss
Robinson Maj G W
Roche Mr
Stallard Lieut

FROM ADEN.—Howlett Mr

THE WEATHER.

CAPTAIN F. J. RAFFIN of the B. and P. S. N. Co's. s. s. Naseri, which arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Jedda via Aden, reports the weather as follows:—From Aden to Bombay experienced fresh and Easterly winds up to 10th instant in lat. 17° N. and long. 64° East, when the weather changed to dull and cloudy, and the barometer 29·65 with the wind at N. N. W., the barometer falling rapidly to 29·52 at 4 a. m. on the 11th instant with strong increasing gale accompanied by very hard squalls and heavy rain and the wind veering round by E. to S. E. The ship was hove to for about four hours and then a course to N. E. was steered, until the weather began to clear, and the wind moderated with a rising barometer. At 1-30 p.m. on the 11th, the course was set for Bombay, the weather being moderate where she arrived at 3-24 p.m. on the 13th instant. The Hall Line s.s. Haddon Hall, Commander C. Cameron, which arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Liverpool, reports having experienced dense fog on leaving Liverpool, then heavy weather in Channel to the Scillies; and heavy gales from S. E., in Bay of Biscay encountered a cyclone on the 9th instant for about 12 hours. Wind commenced at N. E. hauled to E.N.E., and remained steady for four hours, then suddenly shifted to S. E. when weather cleared and moderated.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 14TH OF NOVEMBER, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutt standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall: Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·894	Calm	1	82·1	48·2	65	...	...	−0·06
Sirsa	29·882	SE	3	87·8	47·2	35	...	...	...
Delhi	29·876	Calm	3	83·7	52,5	47	...	0·31	+0,31
Agra	29·872	SW	3	87·0	55·9	47	..	..	...
Cawnpore	29·882	WSW	2	86·3	51·0	56	...	0·05	...
Allahabad	29·874	ESE	4	85·6	50·9	76	...	0·23	+0·18
Jhansi	29·898	SW	1	88·6	60·7	47	...	0·2:	+0·20
Jacobabad	29·823	W	2	93·0	52·0	36	...	..	−0·01
Karachi	29·869	ESE	6	89·9	66·0	84	...	..	−0·07
Jeypore	29·910	WNW	3	89·6	51·1	42	...	...	−0·07
Ajmere	29·932	SW	2	88·4	54·2	47	...	...	−0·06
Deesa	29·865	SSE	4	98·3	66·0	44	..	...	−0·07
Ahmedabad	29·855	Calm	1	96·2	71·6	52	...	...	...
Bhuj	29·876	W	6	95·3	70·9	42	...	..	−0·01
Rajkot	29·878	W	?	94·9	70·7	...	...	0·10	−0·18
Ghadechi	29·847	WSW	5	95·6	73·8	43	...	0·02	...
Veraval	29·853	NNW	8	85·1	73·8	75	...	...	...
Neemuch	29·938	WSW	2	89·3	55·8	24	...	..	−0·06
Indore	29·913	Calm	1	87·7	56·6	59	..	...	−0·15
Saugor	29·905	SSE	4	85·8	61·6	33	..	–	−0·16
Jubulpore	29·934	ESE	2	86·9	52·9	69	...	...	−0·28
Hoshangabad	29·931	Calm	...	88·2	57·8	70	..	...	−0·34
Khandwa	29·921	Calm	2	93·2	59·1	45	..	..	−0·20
Raipur	29·919	Calm	2	86·8	60·2	62	...	...	−0·45
Nagpur	29·929	Calm	2	89·7	61·6	63	...	...	−0·69
Amraoti	29·897	ENE	5	91·2	62·3	43	...	0·03	−0·37
Akola	29·923	NE	3	91·9	56·0	50	...	0·17	−0·31
Surat	29·864	Calm	...	91·7	71·0	79	...	0·13	−0·01
Malegaon	29·906	WNW	4	89·9	61·4	58	...	0·46	70·05
Bombay	29·876	NE	7	85·4	77·9	91	...	0·13	−0·42
Poona	29·928	Calm	5	88·5	65·4	95	0·02	0·45	−0·54
Ahmednagar	29·910	ENE	5	89·3	57·5	55	...	0·02	...
Aurangabad	29·922	ENE	2	89·3	58·2	39	...	0·24	..
Sholapur	29·897	ENE	6	90·7	50·6	52	...	0·39	−0·67
Ratnagiri	29·847	Calm	4	86·4	74·9	83	0·03	0·16	−0·28
Belgaum	29·887	Calm	?	82·3	63·9	89	...	1·48	−0·68
Goa	29·856	SE	7	85·0	75·4	93	...	2·27	...
Karwar	29·815	NE	3	85·2	72·5	89	0·18	2·67	+0·46
Mangalore	29·827	Calm	2	85·8	74·4	83	0·03	3·58	+0·95
Calicut	29·817	E	6	87·2	74·5	88	0·34	7·35	+3·47
Cochin	29·807	SE	M	87·0	75·2	84	0·64	9·55	+4·68
Bangalore	29·878	ENE	8	81·7	65·8	92	0·4	5·32	+2·59
Secunderabad	29·883	E	3	86·6	65·6	71	...	0·95	−0·50
Masulipatam	29·882	Calm	4	85·5	75·1	85	..	11·38	+5·90
Bellary	29·871	E	3	85·2	68·7	74	...	1·80	+0·33
Cuddapah	29·866	E	G	89·5	76·9	84	...	4·64	+2·97
Madras	29·879	E	6	86·0	76·0	82	...	14·88	+8·37
Coimbatore	29·880	E	..	85·9	71·1	95	0·21	4·77	+2·36
Trichinopoly	29·826	Calm	3	89·[illegible]	73·4	91	0·09	5·56	+2·84
Negapatam	29·857	NW	7	87·0	76·4	84	..	19·61	+11·52
Colombo	29·831	WSW	8	82·5	73·5	91	3·86	13·00	−5·22
Aden	29·853	SE	10	84·3	71·9	69	...	...	−0·05

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes for the past 24 hours have been small all over the reporting area. Readings are highest in Rajputana, and lowest on the Malabar Coast. Gradients are slight. Winds are variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Bangalore and 8 at Ajmere and Ghadechi. The maximum temperature is form 5° to 7° in excess of the normal in Berar, Central India and at Jacobabad, Deesa, Bhuj, Jabalpore, Khandwa and Nagpur, and the minimum 8° to 11° in excess at Deesa, Bhuj and Rajkot. The highest temperature in the shade was 98° at Deesa, and the lowest 47° at Sirsa. Humidity changes are irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Ceylon, on the Malabar Coast, in Mysore, and at Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Bellary, Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. Heavy rain has fallen at Colombo (3·86"), and moderate to light showers at Karwar, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore and Coimbatore, and a few drops at Poona, Trichinopoly, Mangalore, and Ratnagiri. Pressure is abnormally very low in Upper Sind, where the weather appears to be slightly unsettled. Local showers are probable in Ceylon, on the Malabar Coast, in Mysore, the Madras Presidency, and at southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 14.

Monday: The barometric fall ceased and the pressure is increasing in nearly all parts of the country. The rise has been brisk in a part of Burma and along the foot of the hills, but elsewhere changes to a slight pressure. It is high in the central parts of the country and low over the western desert and over lower Burma. The winds have shifted to the east over a large part of the peninsula as well as at some stations in the north-west of India, but elsewhere the directions are very variable. The force is light to moderate. The temperature has risen in Kashmir, the Sub-Montane, the Punjab, and in parts of the peninsula, but has generally fallen. The weather is cooler than usual over the Punjab, North Gangetic Plain, Bengal and Arakan, but the heat is more or less excessive elsewhere. Over North Bombay the excess is between seven and eight degrees. Showers have continued to be received over the west and south of the peninsula and Ceylon. Colombo reports nearly four inches of rain and Trincomalee and Salem over one inch.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 13th November, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ....inches	29·814
Temperature of the Air..........degrees	81·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer..........	77·5
Dew Point..........	75·9
Relative humidity of Air..........	·826
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10) ..	7·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	86·4
*Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)..........	78·0
General Directions of wind *..........NNE, ENE, NW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours * ....miles	208
Fall of Rain	0·01
Total fall during the month..........	0·13
" year..........	74·09
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 14th Nov..........	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

FANCY a descendant of the Queen of Sheba on a bicycle! It certainly sounds a little incongruous, yet it is nevertheless a fact (writes "Miranda" in the *Lady's Pictorial*) that the Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia who claims this distinguished woman as one of his forbears, has ordered a bicycle with all the latest improvements from a well-known Coventry firm. In what costume King Menelik and his retinue propose to ride about Adowa and the neighbourhood is unfortunately not made known, but it is to be hoped the ubiquitous kodak will ere long satisfy our curiosity on this point. It will be exceedingly interesting to see what manner of dress suggests itself to the Abyssinian mind as being suitable to wheeling exercise.

NOTICE.

A VISITORS' BOOK for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will be KEPT DAILY (Except on Sundays) at the NEW SECRETARIAT between 10 *a. m. and* 6 *p. m. from* 17*th November*, 1898.

By Order,

A. D. YOUNG, Captain,

A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor.

Government House, Mahableshwar, 15*th November*, 1898.

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MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Re. 1, with postage, Rs. 1-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 14.

HAVING chronicled under Saturday evening's date the latest news received through Reuter for this column, we have this evening nothing fresh to report from the other side; and locally the Banks and markets have continued closed for the "Dewalli" holidays.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,573	bales.
Wheat	2,035	cwts.
Linseed	3,703	"
Rapeseed	2,440	"
Gingellyseed	2,478	"
Poppyseed	2,042	"
Rice	63,939	"

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 14.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shanghai, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Buarch.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 14th November, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	14	2	37 p.m.	...	29
Teheran	14	2	55 p.m.	...	12
Suez					

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 14th November, 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	4	...	5
" Karachi	...	13	...	1
" Madras	...	29	...	1

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 15.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CANDY.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

233,98—Craigie L and O—Ferdinand Mulhens vs Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Pagdiwalla—Ardeshir H and D
623,97—Maganlal and R—Dalsukbhai Foolchand and another vs Sha Haridas Chapecy—Shamrao P
437,95—Daphtary and F—Sadashiv Anunt Dalvi and others vs Vishwanath Damodhur and others—Little and Co, Smetham B and Noble
105,98—Bakrisnna V N K—Javerbai vs Shamjeebhai Akha—K D Shroff
117,98—Framjee and D—Bamanshah Hormusjee Kapadia vs Cooverbai widow—Nanu and H
501,97—Khunderao and S—Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim Hajee Karimbux vs Kishorilal Hurnandrai and others—Hiralal M and M
To Vary Commissioners' Report.
662,94—Hiralal M and M—Suratvahu alias Kubli vs Ranchoddas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.

For Judgment.

137,98—Crawford B and Co—The Steamship Kassala Co Ld and others vs Dewoorna Nanjee—Roughton and B

Suit for hearing and final disposal
Testamentary Suit.

20,98—Janardhan and A—Poonjabai and others—Verjee Dharsee—Tyabjee D and Co
For Trial of Issues,
329,84—Little and Co—L A Watkins vs C F Farran Ag Adv General and others—E F Nicholson, Pestonjee R and K, and M M Munshi
Postponed Long Causes.
184,97—Hiralal M and M—Abdul Kaym Ebrahim vs Ladkibai and others—Muljee and R
273,97—Captain and V—Sittaram Sawba and another vs The Hindustan S and W Mills Co, Ld—Dikshit and D
Testamentary Suits.
30,97—Chitnis M and M—Wasudeo Moreshwar Putverdhan vs Janardhan Venayek Joshi—Dikshit and D
4,98—Little and Co—Ladkibai vs Mahaluxmibai and others—Hiralal M and M
1,98—Hiralal M and M—Bai Cullianbai vs Bai Mullbai—Tyabjee D and Co
5,98—Jehangir and S—Minbai vs Meherally Moosabhoy Munjee—Framjee and D
33,97—Nanu and H—Vusoujee Muljee and another vs Veljee Hariram—Payne G and S
6,97—Tyabjee D and Co—Shankardas Guru Gopaldas vs Jankidas Guru Kessendas—Khundoo and S
2,93—Hiralal M and M—Bai Jelikabai vs Hajee Esmail Sobobhna and others—Ardeser H and D
4,97—Motubhai and J—Kilibai widow vs Bhaichand Jivraj—Bhaisbunker and K
For Final Decree.
617,91—Little and Co—Dadabhoy Dajibhoy Baria vs Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Baria and others—Ardeshir H and D

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes

2,98—In person—Cassumboy Nanjee vs Goolam Hoosein Muljeebhoy and another
36,98—Thakurdas D and C, and H—Dadabhoy Ebrahim vs Makalabai and others
224,98—Thakurdas D and C, and Hormusjee Dadabhoy Ebrahim vs Ayshai and others—Ardeseir H and D
2621,98—Thakurdas D and C, and Hormusjee Fazalbhoy Visram and others—vs. Sheb Toboy Jeewa
3 9,98—Maganlal and R—Ramdas Manekial vs Vithaldas Hamdas and others
415,98—In person—Abdul Hossein Nazmeodin vs Laldas Luxmonjee
435,98—In person—Framroz Jamshed Aga vs Ladas Luxmonjee
459-98—Cragis L and O—The Commercial Bank of India Ld vs Merwanjee Nowrojee Arseewalla and others—In person
462,98—Tyabjee D and Co—Walljee Premjee vs Adam Rahim bin Hassum Nadaff
512,98—Little and Co—Ebrahimbhai Mahomedbhai Rowji vs Hajee Sooleman Hajee Soomar and another
518,93—Ardeshir H and D—Badnigappal Malappa Ghatti Natti vs Revappa Rudrappa Mahajan
536,98—Chitnis M and M—Premjee Mowjee and others vs Lukhmichankar Pranshanker and others
565,98—Jamsetjee C Cama—Jetha Bhima and others vs Khoja Mahomed Mehdi Tharia Topan—Dikshit and D
538,98—Payne G and S—Jankibai and another vs Bugabai and others

For investigation of Pauperism

52,93—In person—Jaraboobai vs Moongibai
51,98—Sorabjee and Jeejeebhoy—Jafferbhai Khakeebhai vs Pirbhai Khakeebhai and others—Daphtary and F
44,98—In person—Gopal Vithal and others Lakmibai and others—Daphtary and F

Commercial Cause.

532,93—Craigie L and O—William Donald Ryrie and others vs Ahmedbhoy Hajee Shabun and another
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
605,95—Muljee and R—Vasoodevan Nambadripadabsa Narayen vs The Man on Insurance Company, Ld—Little and Co—Part heard
87,98—Little and Co—Soonderdas Dharamsey vs Maneckjee Eduljee Contractor and another
233,94—Bhaishunker and K—Chunilal Goverdhandas Gunderia vs Navivahoo and others—Edgelow G and W
For further directions on Commissioner's Report.
798,348,91—Crawford B and Co—Madhowdas Premjee vs Goswami Shri Ghirdarji Maharaj—Khunderao and S
Postponed Long Cause.
717,97—Nanu and H—The Manmar Mafg Co, Ld vs Mooljee Jivraj and others—Payne G and S, Manshukial D and J and Pestonjee R and K

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana Holkar, Scindia Neemuch, RewariFerozepore and CawnporeAchaera State Railways)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th October 1898, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,05,000	1,98,000	4,000	3,30,000
Or per mile of Railway	63	11	2	197
For previous 16 weeks of half-year.	19,14,266	15,76,797	35,707	26,17,888
Total for 17 weeks	20,19,266	17,66,797	39,707	29,47,888
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,11,408	1,47,166	5,601	2,60,379
Per mile of Ry. do.	66	88	3	155
Total to corresponding date do.	20,62,636	17,28,016	65,300	28,60,494

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 69,621
Ditto to date ..... " 87,194

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT—November 13.

10 p.m. ... 80·4

MONDAY—November 14.

6 a.m. ... 78·4
10 a.m. ... 82·0
2 p.m. ... 85·5
6 p.m. ... 85·6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MARSHALL.—November 10, at 23, Park Street, Calcutta, the wife of E Marshall, Bihar Commission, of a daughter.
PRESTON.—November 9, at Lahore, the wife of Sidney Preston, Irrigation Branch, Punjab, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ALLISON—WETHERILL.—November 10, at the Free Church of Scotland, Wellesley Square Calcutta, by the Rev David Reid, B D, William Hamilton D son of Captain J D Allison, Calcutta, to Isabella May, youngest daughter of Mr J E Wetherill, of No 69, Garden Reach.

DEATHS.

CLOUGH.—November 4, at No 9, Middleton Street, Calcutta, Jeannette Amelia Clough, aged 53 years.
JAMES.—November 5, at Bangalore, Walter Percy, youngest son of Hartwell and Mary James, aged 29 years and 7 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1898.

AFTER coal, iron. Iron ores have the third place in Mr. D. Hooper's review of the mineral production in India last year. While coal is now existent in the Bombay Presidency, Sind and Mysore, iron is found everywhere in India. But it is only in Bengal that it is found in the neighbourhood of coal and smelting is carried on as in Europe. In 1897 India produced over forty-three thousand tons of iron, an increase of over two hundred per cent on that of 1896 and thirty per cent. on that of the preceding three years. It is, however, tantalising to learn that very little reliance can be placed on these figures, there being some doubt as to the correctness of the figures; for it is just possible that in some instances they refer to the quantity of ore raised, and in others to the crude iron in the first period of manufacture, or to fine metal. The ore analysed by the Imperial Institute gives results varying from 32 to 70 per cent.; these per centages are never attained in the actual manufacture. The ore when smelted generally gives half its weight in crude iron, which is further reduced by three-fourths or two-thirds in the process of puddling. The richest ore will yield on an average only thrity per cent. of its weight in finished metal. Bengal is the chief producing area, yeilding last year a little over thirty-six thousand tons, valued at Rs. 65,700, giving Re. 1-12-11 per ton as the cost of the crude ore. The production of the year showed an increased of nearly five hundred per cent. on the year 1896, and seventy-two per cent. on that of the previous three years. The Barakar Iron Works are the only works in the Province that work up the iron locally. They produced over five thousand tons of pig-iron, and turned out iron pipes and other castings. The pig-iron, works out at Rs. 68-11-10 per ton. In other districts, cutlery, sword-blades, and fouling-pieces of an inferior sort are made. At Monghyr, over two thousand guns and pistols were manufactured of which about nine hundred went to Calcutta—not a number that a Birmingham or Sheffield manufacturer would feel particularly proud of, but large for peaceful Bengal.

Outside Bengal it is the day of small things in Indian iron. In the Punjab, the Mandi Iron Works earn an income of Rs. 3,000 per annum. The wires are described as being worked on the most primitive lines; with the proper appliances the out-put might be largely increased. Anthracite is said to exist close at hand, and can be gathered almost on the surface. An iron mine, the property of Government at Kohr, is put up annually to auction, and fetches the magnificent sum of fifty rupees. The Central Provinces are more fortunate, having at Lohara in the Chanda district a hill, three-quarters of a mile long, of compact hematite, giving seventy per cent. of metallic iron of great purity. Other mines are worked by Agarias and aboriginal tribes, especially Gonds, the living wage being four annas a day, but no use is made of the hematite. The villagers who have diminutive blast furnaces prefer a soft porous ore. Nevertheless the year's out-put showed an increase of thirty per cent. on that of the year 1896. At one place the ore is not quarried; it is looked for in the hills and taken when found. It is intended to publish in the form of an *Agricultural Ledger*, interesting information as to the distribution of iron ore in the Central Provinces. It was expected that the newly-made East Coast railway, and the discovery of good coal within a reasonable distance would give a great impetus to the iron industry in Madras. But the out-put of ore fell from 2,296 tons in 1896 to 1,011 last year. In the most important district, Malabar, the ore is worked in one taluka, and the industry is in the hands of petty cultivators, who have no figures to show how much ore they dig out, or at what cost. The falling off in the out-put was caused by the destruction of the local iron works by fire. In the Native State of Sandur the farmers stopped work after a considerable quantity of ore had been collected. Mr. R. D. Oldham, of the Geological Survey is by no means hopeful that iron ores in the Madras Presidency can be worked at a profit. There is no industry so keen, and profits cut so close, as in iron manufacture, and experience has proved that it can only be profitably carried on on a large scale, and in places where the natural advantages of cheap fuel ore and transport, and proximity to a large market are combined. In these circumstances it is on the face of it improbable that a profitable industry could be established in Madras; but the matter can only be settled by actual trial. The Madras Government have sent two tons of Salem coal to Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan and Co., of Middlesborough-on-Tees, who have undertaken to determine the value and cost of production of pig-iron from Indian coal and Indian coke. To treat the two tons of ore five tons of coal will be given at cost price by the Bengal Coal Company. The Geological Survey during the year have examined the iron ores in the Javadi Hills, when several beds of magnetic, hematite and quartz have been found. The ore is very thick and extends over a large area. Twenty samples of Indian ores examined by the Research Department of the Imperial Institute gave over sixty-three per cent in four instances, and in the others thirty-six or thirty-seven. Mysore during the year produced thirteen hundred tons of iron, an increase of one-third over 1896. The Native States of Central India produced about the same quantity, Gwalior contributing the largest share. Ulwar, Meywar and Bandwara in Rajputana, also contributed over a thousand tons to the total.

It must be owned that the total is infinitesimal as compared with the imports of iron, wrought and unwrought, to the value of over three crores, and of steel over a crore. To the imports of the raw material we must add hardware and cutlery, nearly two crores; machinery and mill work, over three crores and a half and railway plant, little less than five crores; in all fourteen crores and a half. The imports of steel are increasing; those of iron, stationary. The United Kingdom sends by far the larger quantity of iron, steel and machinary; Belgium coming next with a marked tendency to increase. Germany being considerably behind King Leopold's enterprising little kingdom. Still the exports from this country of Indian produce and manufactures come to the respectable figure of three crores and thirty-six thousand rupees. But it is nothing to boast of in view of the fact, that while India imported 194,637 tons of foreign iron, and 77,659 tons of foreign steel, the production of the Barakar Iron Works, the largest producers in India, was 5,233 tons. Clearly local production is very far indeed from meeting Indian requirements. Imported manufactured iron gives in time a continuous supply of old and scrap iron that is coming into regular use in Indian workshops. Last year Bombay imported coastwise 153 tons of Indian iron; 3,646 of foreign. On the other hand Bombay exported coastwise over twelve thousand tons of foreign iron, and little over six hundred tons of Indian. There is great room for development in the Indian iron industry, and recent experience shows that we have entered on a period of expansion which may lead to valuable economic results.

ONE of the most interesting of the Frontier questions of to-day, a question that gives much food for debate in military circles, is the question of defending the Khyber pass. Beyond the fact that Government have determined to hold it in such force that the disastrous events of August 1897 will not be repeated, The world at large is still in the dark as to the strength and composition of the so-called Khyber Militia, with which it is proposed to maintain order and guard this most important route. Colonel Sir R. Warburton knows more about the Khyber than anyone else, and understands the wild Afridi tribesmen of those parts better than any man living. For fifteen and a half years he was Political Agent of the Khyber, and during that time he possessed wonderful influence over the tribesmen. The pass was kept open the whole time he was in office, Maliks and headmen and refractory young bloods were kept well in hand. Their grievances, imaginary and real, were listened to, and each man returned to his home, whether he had gained his point or not, fully convinced that in Colonel Warburton he had a just and sincere friend, a friend who had the welfare of the Afridis at heart. It is now ancient history how, three months after Colonel Warburton left the Khyber, the Afridi laskkar, urged on by the fanatical ravings of the Mullahs, broke out into open revolt, stormed and took the Khyber posts that were held by our levies—their own clansmen. Mr. Thorburn's outspoken utterances at Simla a few months ago, as to our not sending help from Jamrud on this eventful day, are too well remembered to be noticed here. Colonel Warburton was interviewed in England a few weeks ago by a representative of Reuter's Agency, and states his views freely on the Khyber question. Discussing the question of holding the pass he says. "The question now to be decided, is how this pass is to be held; and my own view is that the stronger the hold we exercise over it the better. The old system of holding the pass worked very well under me for fifteen and-a-half consecutive years, but certain maliks, especially the Zakkakhels, have not behaved well, and the question is whether in the future it is desirable to re-employ these men and give them power which can be used against us. In my opinion this has been found dangerous, and my view is that the jirgah system is better and safer. If maliks are not to be employed, let the jirgahs have the authority. The Afridi tribes are all democratic communities and are always worked through their jirgahs, which represent so many of the ablest and strongest men taken from every section, and it is these men who have the real power in the tribes." We now know that Government have decided to hold the pass strongly, and the Afridis fully recognise this. Their chief interest is to have as many of their own men as possible in the ranks of the future Khyber Militia. It is practically understood that Indian native troops of the regular army will form a portion of this so-called Militia. Strong posts are to be built all along the road to Landi Kotal, and these posts are to be strongly and efficiently held. Last year we had a sad experience. Landi Kotal was held by the Khybar rifles in far too small numbers. They could not defend the whole perimeter of the fort; and this being the case, the hordes of tribesmen that swarmed down on all sides with scaling ladders could not be repulsed. Weak points were detected and entrances effected, and our staunch levies were beaten. This lesson has not been learnt in vain, and the forts are to be stronger in every way. To each fort will be sent a garrison strong enough to repulse the most impetuous attacks. But how the arrangement is to be made, which forts are to be held by the Afridis, which to be held by our regular native troops, is a question that we are waiting patiently to see settled. British officers of the Indian Staff Corps are to be in command, so many to each battalion of the Militia. It is not an ideal place to be stationed in this Khyber pass; and Government will undoubtedly hold out special inducements to the officers employed. It is an undoubted compliment to be asked to serve with this militia, and officers will be selected who know thoroughly the Pathan and his ways. To be offered such an appointment an officer must feel that the "Powers that be" know him to be a smart, capable and zealous soldier, and will not forget him when he has served his time in the Khyber Pass. Col. Sir R. Warburton does not believe that the Afridis will attack the pass again. He says when he left the Khyber plans were in progress for rebuilding the forts sacked by the Afridis. He does not believe the Afridis are ever likely again to attack the Khyber after the lesson they received, but it is desirable that each post should be strong enough to be able to hold out for at least three to seven days, until reinforcements could be sent up from Peshawar. He would advocate a little stiffening of the Khyber Rifles by the employment of Indian native troops at the Khyber posts, but it is essential that the latter should be Mahomedans. With these modifications of the old system there is no reason to fear any possibility of an attack upon the Khyber, provided always that the officer in charge is one who can understand the Afridis and their ways. We can thoroughly understand why the Afridis are so anxious to have as many of the Militia recruited from their ranks. It will give employment to many of their young men who might otherwise get into mischief. They will draw the same pay as the regular native ranks. In course of time they will retire on their pensions, and make room for more of their clansmen; the valleys of the Tirah will soon swarm with our pensioners. The Afridis will become more wealthy, and more civilized. The more we employ in our service the fewer followers will the Mullahs have, and the safer we shall be. On the railway question, Colonel Warburton thinks it is essential that it be pushed on from Peshawar to Jamrud. An extension thence to Lundi Kotal would be extremely useful, but the first part to Jamrud presents no difficulties and should be promptly taken in hand. Every one will agree with this. The Afridis have been told. They too have made no objection. From Peshawar to Jamrud the line is within our own frontier, and we fail to understand why this is not already made. The road-way for the railway is practically there. Nothing has such a civilising effect as a railway, and how very useful it might be to us any day. Procrastination is varily the thief of time, an enemy to prompt action, but a great friend to the trans-frontier Pathan tribes.

DURING the last 60 years phthisis in England has declined to a third of its former amount. This means a saving of 75,000 lives every year. This improvement has been brought about by the better sanitary state of the towns, by better dwellings, greater cleanliness, less over-crowding, and by attention to sub-soil drainage. To remedy the existing prevalence of this disease, the special measures to be adopted are not so much drains, and sewers and drinking water, as the purification of the air, the admission everywhere of sun-light, and the drainage of the sub-soil. Local authorities will everywhere be obliged to carry out extensive works of reconstruction of dwellings, they must open up confined areas, destroy insanitary house property, and provide open spaces for public parks and play-grounds. Bye-laws are required for securing that an adequate space shall be left around all houses, and that ground air shall be excluded from buildings by efficient concrete basements and damp proof courses. Not the least disastrous feature of consumption is that it carries off chiefly the young growing adult population, and those in the Indian prime of life. These are the workers of the community and the mainstays of every family. The old and the very young are comparatively free, although some of them succumb. The community have there-fore had all the trouble and care of rearing and training these persons, and just as they have become useful members they are carried off, leaving behind them perhaps young children to feel their loss. Consumption again is not a rapid disease but kills its victim gradually. A long debilitating illness is the rule, during which the sufferer is unable to properly attend to his or her duties, and drags on a more or less wretched existence. The individual affected may slowly recover, but she is more likely to die. Considering then how prevalent consumption is, how that it alone accounts for 1-5 of the total mortality, how it attacks the very flower of the population, and how it injures the working capacity of the most useful members of every community, more attention should be paid to its insidious ravages and greater efforts established to diminish its terrible destruction. Taking it all in all, phthisis is probably the most disastrous disease to which mankind is subject, and the experience of the last fifty years shows, that although millions have succumbed to its influences, there is perhaps no other prevalent disease which by improved hygienic conditions of living is more under control. The former hopelessness about consumption has been dispelled by the researches of modern science and medicine. It only remains for nations to apply the teachings of to-day to the insanitary states developed from the ignorance of yesterday.

THE Famine Committee's report, it seems, will not be issued at present, having first to be considered by the Government of India. Orders on the South Indian Planters' enquiry is now also unlikely to issue until after the Viceroy's return to Calcutta.

THE s. s. Egypt, with the outward English mails of the 4th instant, left Aden for Bombay, at 3 p.m., on Sunday, and may be expected to arrive at 4 p.m., on Friday next.

COLONEL QUERIPEL, the head of the Civil Veterinary Department, who has recently returned from Cyprus, has, it is understood, had a very successful mission. The object of his journey was to obtain donkey-stallions for mule-breeding in India. He has already purchased about 25 fine animals, and another batch will also probably shortly arrive in India. Colonel Queripel has left Simla for a tour through the Punjab and Rajputana States, and arrives in Bombay on the 6th December.

THOUGH the India Medal of 1895 with clasp inscribed "Mekran 1898," will not be granted to the officers and men engaged in the expedition between January and March last, their services will not remain quite unrecorded, the Government, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, have fully appreciated their gallantry and allowed them to reckon such service as war service, and it will be recorded in the Army List "Mekran, 1898, action of Gok Parosh (if engaged therein), despatches, &c."

IT is not wonderful, observes the *Pioneer*, if the public should have felt the recently announced appointment to the Viceroy's Private Secretaryship was something of puzzle: but the puzzle is easily solved after all, when one has the clue. Mr. Lawrence was a contemporary of Lord Curzon at Balliol, and the friendship that began between them as undergraduates has been maintained in after years. It is sentiment, therefore, we may judge, is primarily responsible for bringing Mr. Lawrence back to India.

MR. BRUCE, 5th Gurkhas, is being placed on duty to recruit Gurkhas at Darjeeling for the new mountain battery.

CAPTAIN L. ROGERS, I. M. S., officiates as Imperial Bacteriologist, *vice* Dr. Lingard, who proceeds Home on sick leave.

A NOTIFICATION is issued in the *Gazette of India* announcing Dr. Welldon's appointment as Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India.

THE following changes in the reliefs are ordered :—The 7th Rajputs stand fast at Dorunda; the 8th Rajputs from Tochi proceed to Lucknow, and the 11th Rajputs at Lucknow replace the 8th in the Tochi.

THE Small Arms Ammunition Factory at Kirkee turned out 15 lakhs of ·303 ammunition during the year 1897-98, which passed proof satisfactorily, in addition to 125 lakhs of Martini-Henry rifle and carbine ammunition.

THE latest returns received by the Financial Department show that the revenue from all sources is far larger than was anticipated in the budget estimates. The land revenue collections are particularly good, while opium has steadily improved owing to better prices obtained at the Calcutta sales.

THE Plague Commissioners sail from Brindisi on the 13th instant, and it is understood that they will not remain in India after the hot weather commences. Their report will be written at Home, and Mr. Hewett, Home Secretary, will probably take furlough when the labours of the Commission are concluded.

LIEUTENANT KEOGH, Connaught Rangers, is about to be appointed to the West African Regiment. Captain Hildebrand, 27th P. I., officiates as District Recruiting Officer, Jhelum, *vice* Captain Fowler, proceeding on a year's leave. Lieutenant Fellows, unattached list, now serving with the Cheshire Regiment, has been appointed to the 4th Lancers Hyderabad Contingent.

AN informal committee will presently meet in Calcutta to consider reports by the Astronomer Royal and Sir Norman Lockyer, who were recently asked for advice regarding Indian astronomical and solar observatories. The future working of these observatories will be discussed by Sir James Westland, Messrs. T. W. Holderness and Mr. J. Eliot, and General Strahan, Surveyor-General, who will probably be the members of the committee.

THE report of the Famine Commission, which is chiefly historical, goes Home to the Secretary of State immediately. It will be circulated to local Governments for opinion, and presently be published in India. It is understood that the Commission have paid a high compliment to the recent famine administration, and made only a few minor suggestions for alterations in the Famine Code. The question of the famine wage occupied a considerable portion of the Committee's deliberations. Their task was rendered fairly easy owing to the large amount of detail previously collected for them.

IT is understood that Colonel E. H. Fenn, who has already held the appointment during Lady Lansdowne's tenure of office as Lady-President of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, will succeed Colonel B. Franklin, the present Honorary Secretary of the Association. Lady Curzon will presumably succeed Lady Elgin as Lady-President, and as both Mr. Lawrence the new Private Secretary and Colonel Fenn, have been Honorary Secretaries to the Central Committee of the fund, Lady Curzon should have little difficulty in maintaining the excellent progress that has been made under Lady Elgin's guidance during the past five years.

THE system of treatment advocated by Dr. Rodgers in cases of *Kala-Azar* is being pursued with the happiest result by tea-planters. A recent letter from Dr. Rodgers to Mr. Buckingham says that in addition to the beneficial results already recorded, Dr. Lavertin has written to say he has had no new case of *Kala-Azar* during the four rainy months, which are usually the worst onces for this disease. Dr. Rodgers has received so many letters from doctors and planters asking for information as to the treatment of *Kala-Azar*, that he has decided to issue a small pamphlet giving the treatment of the disease and the measures to be adopted against it on tea gardens.

THE October report of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture in the N. W. Provinces is noteworthy as showing a largely enhanced list of epidemic disease—the gross number of attacks being returned at 127,999 in 31 districts though with only 3,923 deaths. Anthrax is reported from Bareilly, Bulandshahr, Etawah, Farukhabad, Fyzabad, Hardoi, Lucknow, Sitapur and Unao; and as this is a disease of which in past years we heard little or nothing in the Provinces, the Director (Mr. Meston) regards its declaration as "a sign of improved vitality among the officials who are responsible for watching and reporting cattle disease." Rinderpest has been most virulent in Banda, Benares, Budaun, Bulandshahr, Cawnpore, Dehra Dun, Farukhabad, Fatehpur, Fyzabad, Garhwal, Hardoi, Moradabad, Mirzapur, Muttra, Naini Tal and Sitapur.

A SEQUEL to the Barrackpur tragedy, for which three Artillerymen were sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, has arisen. A petition has been addressed to the Viceroy on behalf of the widow of Dr. Suresh Chandra Sarkar. The petition sets forth that the widow and her family of seven, of whom five are minors, are in a state of destitution, and the Viceroy is besought to grant a pension to relieve them from their extreme poverty. The petitioner's late husband was chairman of the South Barrackpur Municipality and was Honorary Magistrate of the Barrackpur Bench. His position was one of respectability, and though in possession of a good income at the time of his death he had not been able to make any provision for the future. The Lieutenant-Governor has already interested himself in the case to the extent of ordering the enrolment of the eldest son as an unpaid probationer in the Sub-Registrar's office with the prospect of appointment as rural Sub-registrar.

EVERYONE ought to read a remarkable letter which appeared in the *Morning Post* the other day; headed "Spiritualism a criminal offence?" In all the annals of the occult as it is dabbled in to-day (writes "Miranda") I remember nothing quite like it. The writer tells an extraordinary, but perfectly conceivable story, in which he, or she, alleges that a home will be broken up, and an "unerring wife and an unwronged husband separated, through unfounded imputations cast upon the lady through the medium of a small deal table, which rapped out mischievous messages at the instigation, the writer of the letter implies, of an enemy of the husband. The writer refers to the possibilities of blackmail and other evils which are latent in spiritualism when practised by unscrupulous people and asserts that while everyone is entitled to absolute freedom in the practice of religion it seems the duty of the Legislature to take cognisance of "offences which are calculated to injure the reputation and the happiness of the individual."

THE Prince of Wales returned to London from Scotland the other day in greatly improved health. Concerning his injury the Diarist of the *Speaker* says: —"The severe local injury to the knee has undergone a change as gratifying as it was unexpected. That has happened which does not occur once in a hundred cases of fractured kneecap, the two portions of the bone have been knit together by natural process without any need to resort to an operation, which in the case of the Prince the surgeons dared not attempt. The result is that His Royal Highness is already able to walk better than anyone dared two months ago to hope would be the case, and there is every prospect that he will in course of time make a complete recovery from an accident that at one time threatened to maim him for life. The gratification at this good news will be universal.

THE coming marriage of the Hon. Neville Lytton and Miss Judith Blunt unites the houses of Byron and Bulwer. The poet's "Ada, sole daughter of my house and heart," married Earl Lovelace; she again had an only daughter, Lady Anne Isabella Noel, who married Mr. Wilfrid Blunt; and it is their only daughter again—indeed, their only child—who is to be the interesting bride of the early winter. Her future husband, the younger of the late Earl of Lytton's two surviving sons, and the grandson of Bulwer, is marrying, besides, the daughter of his father's oldest friend. The marriage (says the "Daily Chronicle") will be an early one, and not only in its near approach; for the bridegroom will have been a husband for some weeks when he keeps his twentieth birthday next February.

SOME excitement has been produced in Paris society respecting the fashionable salons into which it was affirmed rangers not introducde could enter on the condition of subscribing to wards charitable works. A whole batch of contradictions is being showered upon the French Press. The Ducherse d'Uzes denies reports that she had allowed persons unknown to her to come within her circle. On the other hand, Madame de Saint-Senoch states that on two occasions only she allowed unintroduced people inside the door, and then they only went into her garden, where charity bazaars had been organised by the Duchesse de Chevreus and the vicar of St-Ferdinand-des-Ternes. The vicomtesse de Janze, as already stated, likewise allowed strangers to see her pictures for charita le purposes. As to the Marquise de Casa-Riera, who was mentioned in the list published by a hotel paper, there is no such person, The Marquis de Casa-Riera lives—a prosperous nobleman—but he is a bachelor, and was astounded at the heaps of leters lately sent to his house addressed to the non-existent Marchioness, and applying for permission to enter her drawing-room. The whole affair about the salons rests (says the "Daily Telegraph's" Paris correspondent) on a very slender foundation. Strangers have been admitted undoubtedly to aristocratic houses but only for bazaars, picture-shows and lectures organised for philanthropic purposes.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRENCH EVACUATION OF FASHODA.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Major Marchand and Captain Baratier left Cairo to-day for Fashoda and expect to reach Jibutil about June next.

AN AMERICAN SQUADRON FOR EUROPE.

A Washington telegram announces that Admiral Schley has been appointed to the command of a European squadron which will shortly be re-established and which will include some of the finest cruisers in the American navy.

THE KAISER'S RETURN FROM PALESTINE.

Nov. 14.

The Kaisar on his homeward journey is travelling under the strictest incognito, and there will therefore be no official receptions at any of the places his Majesty visits.

MOBILIZING THE AMERICAN NAVY.

The United States Admiralty has issued orders pointing to a partial mobilization of the Navy.

THE FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The British press generally strongly support the American insistence of the retention of the Philippines.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 13.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Egypt, with the English mails of the 4th instant, left here for Bombay, at 3 p.m., to-day.

FRESH WAZIRI RAIDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 14.

Three fresh Mahsud Waziri raids have taken place during the last few days in Afghan territory; one on a Kabul Khel caravan with merchandise from Banner encamped for the night near an Afghan military post at Maranuli; another on Powindah village near Ghendadarga, when several Powindahs were killed and much property looted, and the third at Khars when a number of sheep and goats were looted from the Kharsin Saiyids.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Sir W. Meiklejohn on return from leave on the 8th proximo takes command of the Rohilkhand District, vice Major-General Evans vacating. Meanwhile General Evans takes short leave, Lieutenant-Colonel Pulley, 3rd Gurkhas, officiating.

Brigadier-General Symons has resumed command of the Sirhind District, from leave.

Lieutenant Jones, 16th Madras Infantry joins the Burma Military Police.

Captain Hamilton becomes Wing Commander, 2nd Bombay Infantry, vice Dodgson appointed second in command, 16th Bengal Infantry.

THE BERAR SURPLUS.

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 14.

The Berar surplus for 1898-99 payable to the Nizam's Government stands at about ten lakhs and will be paid to that Government in May next.

THE HON. MR. RIVAZ AND SIR EDWIN COLLEN EXPECTED AT HYDERABAD.

The Hon. Mr. C. M. Rivaz, of the Viceroy's Council, and Mrs. Rivaz are expected at Hyderabad as guests of the Resident on the 21st inst. They visit the Ellora Caves and Dowlatabad fort *en route*.

Sir Edwin Collen will visit the Hyderabad Contingent stations, during his tour about the end of the month.

SIR GEORGE WOLSELEY AT HYDERABAD.

Sir George Wolseley arrived here last evening, privately.

POLO AT SECUNDERABAD.

The polo tournament opened this afternoon on the Secunderabad maidan, four teams appearing for the contest. The cup valued at Rs. 1,000 presented in the name of the Nizam by his Prime Minister, is a very handsome one and has been manufactured by Weber and Shenck, the local jewellers. The first game between the Golconda Gymkhana and Ressilla Haboosh team resulted in a win for the former by 9 goals 1 subsidiary, to 1 goal 1 subsidiary. In the second game between the Golconda team and the Nizam's regular troops, comprising European officers, it was very interesting. The regulars played up well, but of course the result was premeditated the scores being Golconda 15 goals 4 subsidiaries, and the regular troops 1 subsidiary. The afternoon was characterized by lovely weather and a great crowd of spectators including Generals Wolseley and Tucker, Major-General Elliot and all the gallantry and fashion of Hyderabad.

CAPTURE OF DACOITS.

POONA, Nov. 14.

Mr. Thatcher, District Superintendent of Police, has succeeded in arresting some Mahars and other low caste people concerned in the recent dacoity at Loni. The police also succeeded in tracing home portions of the stolen property. The police are scouring the country, and it is hoped that the rest of the gang will soon be captured.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 12.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shanon, arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, Nov. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, left here this morning.

ADEN, Nov. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera, arrived here this morning.

The Florio and Rubattino Company's s. s. Bormida, left Singapore, for Penang and Bombay, on the 13th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	110 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61 11-16
Bar Silver	28 1-16

The sum of about £50,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

When King Leopold was at Havre last August he had had unofficial information of the Czar's peace project. An agent of his Imperial Majesty had asked him whether, in the event of a peace conference, he would object to its being held at Brussels. The King said he would be delighted, but must first talk the matter over with M. Faure. He found on arriving at Havre that the President, whatever may have happened to his Ministers, had been taken into the confidence of Nicholas II. Hence the Faure letter on the anniversary of the Czar's declaration of the Franco-Russian alliance. King Leopold had much satisfactory conversation at the Villa de la Cote about European, Asiatic, and African subjects. He and his host parted the best of friends. Count Muravieff may, before going to Livadia, spend a day with King Leopold to arrange for the meeting of the Conference. Russia wishes the King of the Belgians to preside, or at any rate on the opening-day. The Conference will be asked to elect a Committee of Arbitration, to which angering questions may be submitted.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

SNOW ON THE HIGHER RANGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 9.

A good deal of snow has fallen during the week on the higher ranges, with hail and sleet in Simla. It has made the place, for the time being, exceedingly cheerless, but the weather has now cleared and nothing could be more beautiful than the soft slanting sunlight on the green deodars and brown bare rocks of the nearer ridges, with their setting of everlasting snows on the horizon, gleaning through the still sharp air, with the cold blue sheen they take on as the winter advances.

From the hotel-keepers point of view Simla is empty. The "grand" closes the day after to-morrow, for the winter, and most of the other hotels do the same, one or two only, like the *Metropole* and the *Elysium* remaining open right through to next season. This, however, is only because the birds of passage have flown, for most of the officials are with us yet, though the Viceroy left us last Monday, and the heads of departments are gradually making their way down the hill.

The send off which his Excellency and Lady Elgin received was in every way a suitable one, the majority of the officials being at Viceregal Lodge in full fig, gorgeous in scarlet and gold, the military element preponderating, as Army Head Quarters were there to say good-bye, while the members of the great civilian departments will mostly have an opportunity of seeing Lord Elgin again in Calcutta before he leaves India for good. The Volunteers also turned out in great force, while the Municipal Committee presented an address, which elicited a very kindly little speech from Lord Elgin, who has always managed to find time to take warm interest in the local affairs of the summer capital. The occasion was noticeable for another reason, which was that it was the first opportunity a good many of us had had of seeing Sir William Lockhart, who had arrived from Bombay the day previous, and whose keen face towering over the heads of the crowd, made him easy to recognise for those who had previously only seen his portrait. He remains here till 21st instant, when he proceeds on tour to Peshawar and the frontier thereafter moving down to Calcutta in time to take part in the opening of the winter season.

The week has not been an uneventful one in other respects besides. Friday saw the last meeting of the Legislative session at which two important measures, the Cantonment Bill and the Carriers Bill were introduced, while in the executive meeting, which followed the Legislative meeting, the finishing touches were put to the exchange compensation resolution, the gist of which has already appeared in your telegraphic columns. Cantonment householders will have noticed with satisfaction Sir Edwin Collen's assurance that no attempt will be made in the proposed Bill to deprive them of any privileges they may be entitled to under the regulations in force when their houses were built. And if, while doing this, the measure also succeeds in making it any easier for officers in cantonments to secure accommodation, it will be an undoubted boon, for there can be no question of the reality of the inconvenience it is intended to remedy. It is quite clear, however, also that Government can acquire no new rights over private houses already erected, without compensating the owners, but this is a point which will no doubt be thrashed out fully in the Calcutta session, the difficulty, of course, being the perennial one of lack of money.

The Exchange Compensation Resolution has been awaited as anxiously in Simla as elsewhere, and now that it is published it it being discussed freely. It is of course an open secret that the question of the teatment to be meted out in the matter to certain classes of officers in the Public Works Department has been the crux of the matter, the points which are still under discusion between the Secretary of State and the Government of India all hinging more or less directly upon it. The natural tendency has been for the head of each department to desire to secure the concession to as many of his own men as practicable, and the exclusion of the subordinate judicial and other provincial services, as likely to be as warmly criticised as the more generous attitude adopted towards those notoriously underpaid services Police, Salt, and Opium, is popularly approved. Anomalies there still are galore. But if cases like that of the Telegraph subordinates, where military signallers get what is denied to civilians doing similar work, cause heartburnings, it must be remembered that the Secretary of State and the finance authorities having decided that the allowance could not be made a general one, a line has had to be drawn somewhere, and to do this without a number of individualy hard cases is practically an impossibility.

I must not close this letter without referring to the charming little afternoon performance got up at the theatre last Saturday by Mrs. Beresford Lovett, who herself made a delightful Laura to Miss Morton's amusing Mabel, in the comedietta "Fast Friends" with which the proceedings opened, the quarrel between the two ladies, artfully brought about by a conspiracy beween their respective harassed, but withal innocent husbands, being a very amusing bit of acting of its kind. More sustained and no less successful was the farce which followed in which Mrs. Craigie and Colonel Stopford, shared the honours, the former as the most termagant of wives, and terrible of prospective mother-in-laws, and the latter as her down-trodden husband who imagines he has succeeded into temporary and harmless insensibility, only to be devoured with remorse when the lady could not be resuscitated, followed by appropriate retribution when his better half came to of her own accord and pointed out she had been shamming. The good for nothing nephew suggests and afterwards assists in the nefarious attempt upon his venerable aunt by his patent process which was to freeze her into suspended animation, was spiritedly acted by Mr. H. Dixon, while Mrs. Muspratt Williams and Mr. Waterfield, as the pretty daughter and her swain who had been turned out of the house by its elderly mistress, were responsible for a bright bit of by-play, where they ingratiated themselves with the latter in her pretended state of inanimation. The whole formed a very successful little matinee which was very fairly attended considering the lateness of the season, and which promises well for the amusements of the winter as several of the principal performers will be here throughout the dead season.

KOLHAPUR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, Nov. 12.

Mr. Branson, barrister of Bombay, came here this week and yesterday argued before the Council an appeal on behalf of one Narayenrao Divan, who was convicted of forgery, and sentenced to nine months' simple imprisonment, by the Sessions Judge, Rao Sahib Krishnajee Narayan Panditrao. Great interest was evinced in the case, and the town hall was crowded during the hearing of the appeal.

Mr. Darabshet, L. R. C. P. London, the Municipal Health Officer of Kolhapur has resigned his office and left. His services were engaged some time ago, when the plague began to menace this state and at the time when the ex-Divan took charge of the Municipal administration of this city. Now Municipal affairs have been handed back to the Municipalty, and Mr. Darabshet has resigned.

A detailed account of the Sangli plague riot which was reported in your paper a few days ago has now come to hand. It appears that the people wearied of the long continuance of the plague in their midst lost confidence in their authorities, and were inclined to take matters in hand themselves. Formerly the measures proposed simply existed on paper without reaching the stage of actual work; an observation camp was established and has continued to exist on paper. Hundreds of people left the town without seeing the inside of this camp, and during the rains it was removed to a Dharamsalla in the heart of the town on one of the most public thoroughfares, where it was convinient to the bazaar, but still the camp was not sought. Then after the infection had become general, an order was given to evacuate the town. A segregation camp was built, but few went to it, plague cases, contacts &c., were turned into the field, so it was supposed. Except the peaple of the old town, however, they did not all go. Those who did had free access backwards and forwards to the town, and with them they carried the insfection. Inoculation was proposed, and some people were inoculated, but also soon fell through. Now a new acting Karbhari has been appointed but he finds it a very uphill-work. The Political Agent has wired, the new Karbhari to persuade the people. The American Mission Doctor has been called in from Miraj for inoculation, but inoculation has not become popular. On November the 7th, two men who had disobeyed an order to evacuate their houses, were arrested and were rescued from the Police by a mob, and the life of an important state official was threatened. The Chief appeared on the scene and all orders for evacuation were countermanded, and the people were told that if they would only go home, they would not be molested. In short the people are left practically to their own will.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

FISHING AND SHOOTING BAGS.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The capture in the Tay of a salmon-scaling 55 1-2lb somewhat redeems the past season on that river from the stigma of failure. Mr. A. G. Godwin was the fortunate angler, and the fish was killed, at no great distance above Perth, in the Scone Palace water, which belongs to Lord Mansfield. The big fish was not landed without an element of excitement and adventure. It had duly annexed the prawn which eventually proved fatal, and in the course of the combat between fish and fisher the reel-line became entangled, broke, and was slipping through the rings when Mr. Godwin's attendant managed to catch it and knotted the two ends together. The dimensions of this splendid Tay salmon were 59 inches long by 30 inches in girth, but it is not—as has been stated—the heaviest ever killed on the Tay with rod and line. It exceeds by half a pound a fish killed by Lord Zetland in the same water three years ago, but in 1870 Mr. Taggart landed a fish of 61b., and this, so far as I am aware, holds the record. The Ness, a fine salmon river which flows into the Beauly Firth near the town of Inverness, is one of the few Scottish rivers which have yielded average results this season. On the Ness Castle water, which is less than half a mile in extent, Lady Alington killed to her own rod upwards of forty salmon, of which the largest weighed 30lb., and about 100 fish were caught on the *Ness* Side water. Many of the pools on the Ness are too broad to be fished successfully from the bank, and it is usual to anchor boats at the head of the cast and to let them down gradually by a chain as the angler covers the water. The method is preferable to the "harling" which is usual on the Tay and some other large rivers. By the former plan the angler enjoys the pleasure of casting over the pool and hooking the salmon entirely by his own unaided skill, while in "harling" he is a mere cipher in the business until a fish is hooked when it falls to his share to play it.

Casting from the boat is, however, coming more into vogue on the Tay; on the famous Taymount water Mr. Charles Murry kills most of his fish in that way. The wretched character of the sport obtained on the spey this year may be judged from the following figures. On the Duke of Richmond and Gordon's water at Gordon Castle 74 salmon were killed by the rods in a single day in 1897; in the season which closed on the 15th ult, no more than a dozen fish were killed in any one day. The same record of failure attaches to the rod fishing of 1898 alike in Ireland and Wales. On the Shannon results were altogether discouraging; very few of the heavy fish were killed for which the river is celebrated, and only a couple which exceeded 40lb, in weight. Anglers fared better on the Galway, one of the few rivers in which grilse—known as "peal" in Ireland—are really numerous and are not exterminated by the nets. Anglers on the Galway landed 217 salmon and 919 grilse during the past season, and of this total the month of June yielded no few than 619 grilse. The largest salmon scaled 27lb., and, as usual the prawn proved at least as effective as the fly. In North Wales the Conway, Clwyd, and Elwy remain open until the 14th, the Dee until the 1st of November, and as they have been in heavy flood recently good sport should be obtained during the closing days of the season. Now that the rivers have been thoroughly scoured out, anglers for coarse fish may look for better success, especially with pike, perch, and roach; a spell of cold weather will surely bring the former fish on the feed.

The close of October marks a distinct division in the calendar of sport. Deer stalkers and salmon fishers lay aside rifles and rods, and many of them journey to the centres of hunting in order to join in the persuit of the fox during November. The grouse, for the most part, are left to their own devices among the heather; the days of partridge-driving are over, and those who find their chief recreation with the gun turn their attention to the still leafy woodlands, where the pheasants most de congregate. The past stalking season for red deer has amply borne out the favourable forecast hazarded in this column some months ago. Seldom have red deer been in better condition, and, while haunches were of unexceptionable quality, assuredly there was no cause for complaint as regrds heads. Not for a number of years have so many royals and stags with still better heads been killed. On his fine forest in the island of Arran Sir Greville Smythe killed to his own rifle thirteen stags, including three royals, two thirteen pointers, and one with fourteen points, and of this total no fewer than five stags scaled over twenty stone apiece. On Langwell, his forest in Caithness-shire, the Duke of Portland brought down a grand specimen of a Highland red deer. It weighed upwards of twenty-one stone, and carried a fine wild head of fourteen points. I am not aware that any head has been secured whose antlers showed more than fourteen points, but the majority of this year's trophies are remarkable for thickness of beam and length of tines, and it is scarcely necessary to state that point-value is not the sole criterion of merit in the antlers of red deer. As a result of the success which has attended sport in the corries this autumn, we may expect to see deer forests in better demand next season.

In a year characterised in almost all parts of the country by a marked scarcity of partridges the following bags are worthy of note:—At Harewod, in Yorkshire, Lord Harewood and party killed 323 partridges in a day and a half; at Chippenham, near Newmarket, Mr. Tharp and his guests (eight guns) accounted for 480 in one day; at Canford Manor, Dorsetshire, Lord Wimborne's party of five guns shot 830 birds in one day, and this, so far as I have heard, is the best bag of the season. Last yeat the highest total for a single day was achieved by Lord Ashburton whose party of six guns bagged 1,458 birds. Many partridge grounds have been lightly shot in 1898, and it is generally believed that sufficient stocks remain for breeding purposes.

The golfers on the other side of the Tweed still claim Herd as one of their own kith and kin, although as the professional of the Huddersfield club he may now be regarded as half an Englishman. When they are taunted with the superiority of the English over the Scottish professionals they are in the habit of replying that it is only at the stroke game, which is "no gowf at a'," that the superiority comes in, and that in the only match by holes that Vardon has engaged in against Herd, into which the stroke element did not enter, he was twice defeated. This little controversy, which has been going on so long and is now being revived, imparted additional interest to the meeting between Vardon and Herd on Friday. The outcome of the struggle was a win for the Englishman, not perhaps so brilliant as that which he achieved over J. H. Taylor at the County Down meeting three weeks ago, but still a very substantial victory. So that in the mixed medal and match play at any rate the English professionals have once again shown that they are more than able to hold their own against the Scottish professionals. Before leaving this point it is perhaps worthy of note that it was rumoured yesterday that there was a probability of Vardon accepting the much-talked-of challenge of Willie Park, jun. Vardon's own statement on the subject, however, did not confirm the rumour. "I am tired hearing about the challenge" he said to the writer, "I want nothing to do with it at all."

Reverting to the day's play, the first couple to set out yesterday morning were Harry Vardon and James Kay, of Seaton Carew. The latter began well by taking the first hole in four to Vardon's five, but the champion took the next two in five each to his opponent's six. No fever than four halves followed. Of the remaining two holes on the outward journey they took one each, so that at the turn Vardon was only one hole to the good. By strokes they were at this point all square, at 41. On the way in, the tenth hole was taken by Vardon, Kay missing his putt. This made Vardon two up. The "cops" was divided in six. From this point onwards, however, although as many as three of the remaining holes were divided, Vardon played much the better of the two, and the match ended in his favour at the sixteenth hole by three up and two to play. The match between Herd and J. H. Taylor, the ex-champion, which was in progress at the same time as that already reported, proved a long-drawn-out one. Taylor had rather hard lines in the first half in being twice laid a stimie at the first and fourth holes, and at the turn they were all square. A remarkably close encounter followed, and it ended in a tie. The bye, which extended to five holes, resulted in a win for Herd.

The final between Vardon and Herd attracted a large crowd of spectators, including many late arrivals. Both in the long and in the short game Vardon was in better form than Herd. He was three up on the first four holes, the remaining one of the four, "the hummocks," which Herd would have got in an easy four but for a stimie, being halved in five. He did not succeed in maintaining this advantage, however, as he was only one hole in front at the turn. A half in five was the fate of the tenth hole. Going on to the "cops," both had fine drives and Vardon followed this up with a good second. Herd, on the other hand, half-topped his ball into the bunker and gave up the hole. At the plantation Vardon had the better approach and holed out in three to Herd's four. This made the champion three up. Vardon had two magnificent drives to the thirteenth hole and got well up, a little to the right of the hole. Herd was short, and approaching a little too strong failed to get down in four, and Vardon took it easily in five. Herd took the next, by perfect play, in four to his opponent's five. The fifteenth hole finished the match. Both had good drives, but Vardon got nearer than Heard with his approach and holed out in three to his opponent's four. Vardon thus won by four up and three to play. Although his play was not as good as on the previous day, his victory quite deserved the round of applause with which it was received.

Some very pleasant bits of reading are to be found in the records of the ancient Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society. The beginning of this Society seems obscure, but it is said to have been instituted in 1735. Passing over one or two interesting entries, we come to 1784, about which year there seems to have been a considerable infiux of members, as it is set down that "the Society authorise the treasurer to pay the officer the price of a pair of shoes on account of the late increase of members, which occasioned a great deal of additional walking to him." Of a very different kind but pleasing in its way is the notice in 1749 of "some bottles of port wine introduced to drink to the memory of Lord Rodney and the glorious 12th of April." Happily the Edinburgh Burgesses did not confine themselves narrowly to golf, for in 1814, after various applications from the members, the treasurer was directed to procure a backgammon board for their use. A year later a very sporting wager was laid, when "Mr. Scott betted one guinea with Mr. M'Dowall that he would drive a ball from the Golf House, Bruntsfield Links, over Arthur's Seat at 45 strokes." Mr. Scott lost his bet, but subsequently Mr. Broun wagered a gallon of whisky that he would perform the feat and actually did it in 44 strokes

The records on the subject of drink are curious, and point to the comparatively recent exclusiveness of whisky. In 1816 a member of the club sent a present of rum from St. Vincent, but it was found that the Government duties would amount to over £43, and that the club funds would not bear the additional strain. The Council acted with extreme promptness and devotion. They unanimously assessed themselves in £2 each to make up the deficiency." Rather more than a year afterwards, "the captain stated that as the stock of rum belonging to the Society was nearly done, he had ordered a stock of whisky to be laid in." I think that nowadays a present of rum of such magnitude would somewhat embarrass any of our degenerate clubs. It was on 4th December, 1830, that on the motion of Captain Birrell, James Sheridan Knowles, Esq, author of 'Virginius,' &c, was unanimously admitted an honorary member of the Society."

Such are some of the records of our golfing ancestors. They suggest many admirable traits—consideration for their servants, loyal rejoicing in a great victory, a catholic taste in sport, a generous readiness to "pay up," and an appreciation of the literary man. When our minute-books are inspected by the coming generations, I hope they may be half as entertaining. Unfortunately they do not seem to have kept suggestion books. These might have been even more amusing than the minutes. Yet about these minutes there is a geniality, a humanity that is lacking in our formal, cut-and-dried records. Now we are merely neat; we are not human. The great object of the modern man is to save himself from becoming ridiculous. If he does so, it is by remaining colourless. Of course it is easy to gird at modernity, and propably we are, on the whole, just as good fellows as our predecessors. But the annoying thing is that they seem to have enjoyed themselves more than we do.

There can be little doubt about Harry Vardon's pre-eminence as a golfer at the present time. His extraordinary series of successes is confirmed by his performance at St. Annes. He has reduced the record to a terribly low figure, and, in addition, won the matches handsomely. There seems to be a danger that he may continue to be too good. In spite of the talk of Allan Robertson and Young Tom, to say nothing of more modern heroes, we have not, so far, developed a golfing Grace or Shakespere. Each man may back his "fancy" without seeming absurd. There can be no healthy contention when we are all of one mind. There was some hope that Ranjitsinhji might do such wonders that the throne of the greatest cricketer might be shaken, and then, too, Mr Bernard Shaw was making some capital attacks on Shakespere. Both these champions seem to have disappeared, and we are under the tyranny again. Willie Park might do something for us, perhaps, but the others are hopelessly behind. At Trafford Park again on Saturday Vardon was actually five strokes better than his nearest rival, and in golf five strokes represent a difference of about a class and a half. I understand that his brother professionals admit frankly that he is too good for them. One or two of them might make a match of it with a third.

Under Rugby Union rules, a football match in the county championship competition was played on Saturday at Carlisle between Cumberland and Durham, and was won by Cumberland Matches were also won by Moseley against Blackheath, Richmond against Leicester, Old Merchant Taylors against Kensington, Guy's Hospital against Old Leysians, Cambridge University against the Harlequins, Cardiff against Newport, Swansea against Llanelly, and Gloucester against Exeter. A match between London Scottish and Oxford University was drawn. Under Association rules, matches in the first division of the League competition were won by Aston Villa against Notts Forest, Wolverhampton Wanderers against Blackburn Rovers, Sunderland against Sheffield Wednesday, Burnley against Liverpool, Bolton Wanderers against Stoke, and Everton against West Bromwich Albion. The following matches were drawn:—Sheffield United against Preston North End, Notts County against Derby County, and Bury against Newcastle United. A club match was won by Cambridge University against London Caledonians. A match under Association rules played on Monday at Sheffield between teams representing Sheffield and London was won by the home side by three goals to two. Under Rugby Union rules a match between teams representing Kent and Middlesex, played on Wednesday at Richmond, resulted in favour of Kent by a try to nothing. Matches were won by Cambridge University against St. Thomas's Hospital, and by Oxford University against the Royal Indian Engineering College.

The Cheshire Committee exercised a very wise discretion in the selection of their team for the match against Yorkshire. The team that was capable of beating the elect of Lancashire is not likely to be very much disgraced against Yorkshire. The Yorkshire team is strong undoubtedly, but, like that of Lancashire, it contains a good number of men who have been playing for some years. To our mind far too many men are played on their reputations. In Lancashire this is certainly the case, and the sooner the Selection Committee can realise the fact the better it will be for the county. Cheshire are restricted in their choice—fortunately perhaps. If they had the wide scope of Lancashire they would probably endeavour to satisfy everybody and select a team that would be perhaps individually brilliant, but collectively ineffective. Having only two or three clubs to draw upon they are able to place in the field a fairly combined team, and it will not be surprising to find Yorkshire very hard pressed.

Like the average workman, the footballer considers himself worthy of his hire. In the Northern Union trial match the players were paid a pound a man. What they want to know now, of course, is what they are going to be paid in the remaining county matches If they were paid by results the Union would not have much to pay, according to the present rate of progress, for a more disappointing display than that given at Stockport has not been seen for a long time. The Cheshire men consider that they are being badly treated, being amateurs. Murmurs are also heard from Yorkshire. If Lancashire players can be paid a pound a head, and be beaten at that, why should Yorkshire play for six shillings a day?

THE TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

PROGRESS REPORT FOR OCTOBER.

Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co the agents of this line report that the Earthwork and Bridgework are the same as in the last report. Platelaying. This will be resumed early in December and the rails carried across the Songad Valley if necessary by a diversion. Every effort will be made to establish a large service depot for Railway materials at Nunderbar before the rains, so that the forward platelaying to Amalner may proceed without interruption during the very light rains over that piece. Ballast is well in hand. Three trains are occupied daily in ballasting between Kunkerkhadi and Vyara; and work at the ballast depot is going on as well as can be expected at this sickly season. Station and Staff Quarters are well in hand. General. This is one of the worst months in the year, as all local labour is employed in rice harvesting and hay making; and fever, dysentery and pneumonia are rife to a great extent. The Executive Engineer etimates that 60 per cent. of the imported labour is unfit for work. The Agents expect that the Line as far as Vyara some 34 miles from Surat will be opened for goods traffic about the 1st December.

THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your leader of a few days ago you drew attention to the great prevalence of consumption among certain races and castes in the city of Bombay, and as the substance of your article is so immediately concerned with the new method of treatment at present being extensively tried in England, and which is equally applicable to the inhabitants of tropical climes, I venture to bring before your readers an outline of the system and of the basis upon which it rests. Our views as to the nature of consumption have materially altered in recent years. It was formerly looked upon as a hereditary disease and almost incurable. We now know that the disease is not transmitted from parent to child by inheritance, but that every case is "caught" from some pre-existing case. We know also that it is capable of cure; the actual cause of the disease is a minute organism which gains access to the lungs. If a person be susceptible to its influence, and especially if he live in the bad air of an ill-ventilated dwelling, this organism multiplies enormously. Having set up mischief in the lungs the seeds of the disease become discharged in countless numbers in the expectoration. This dries up, but the so-called bacilli within it are not thereby killed. They become disseminated in the dust of the air. People expectorate about any where and everywhere, and the germ-laden dust sows the seeds of consumption wherever it finds a suitable soil. The purer the air therefore in which a person lives the less danger, and consequently close ill-ventilated rooms, where the air is breathed over and over again or where the exhaled breath of other persons is inhaled, are particularly dangerous. The prevention of the spread of consumption depends chiefly upon the destruction of the expectoration of these patients. The public must gradually be taught to understand this, and the sufferers themselves must be taught that unless this is done they are a constant danger to their family and friends. As you have already referred to this and other points for the prevention of consumption I shall pass on to the method of cure. This is briefly described as the "Open air" treatment. Patients have for long been advised to get change of air. Some to warmer climes, others to the cool of the hills. Voyages again have been recommended for the healing virtues of the sea air. The essential element of all these changes is more fresh air. It has been shown that by living in the open air all day and under little more than a sleeping shed at night consumption can be successfully treated in almost any climate. The patient must live in fresh air, day and night, summer and winter. The house has been called a sleeping shed, because by that is meant the patient shall if possible only occupy it at night, and because it shall be impossible to close any windows. Let me further emphasize this by saying it is not merely being out of doors all day and coming home at night in which the virtue of this method of treatment lies. The air breathed at night must be as abundant and fresh as that of the day, and this can only be obtained by living under what may be best described as a shelter rather than as a house. Suitable sanitaria for consumptives could be provided within easy reach of every large town. The soil must be dry, there must be protection from the north and east, and the air must be free from dust. As much sunshine but as little wet as possible. Such in brief is an outline of the latest method of treatment. It is undoubtedly based upon the soundest principles and is the outcome of our greatly enhanced knowledge of this disease. It must not be supposed that other measures are consequently of no avail. The remedies at present in use will still be valuable. Perhaps I out to anticipate a probable objection that the patient would suffer from cold. The answer to him is that the warmth of the body must be maintained by plenty of suitable clothing, protection from draughts and cold winds, and if necessary by artificial heat. Under no circumstances must the fresh air be shut out. The coldest climate can be endured in what is practically the open air. I have no hesitation in saying that if I were the subject of consumption I would immediately give up the house and pitch my tent on the most suitable, convenient, and available spot. For the dwellers in a crowded city where the houses are damp, the rooms small and ill-ventilated, where foul odours of all kinds abound, and were the air is laden with foul dust of every description, a life in the open is almost a resurrection. It is the bad air of the close dwelling which is so fatal to the consumptive, and as women spend so much of their lives in the home there is no wonder that they fall the chief victims to this disease.

It amounts to this therefore, that if we place consumptive patients under the most favorable hygienic conditions, there is sufficient recuperative power in the human body, in the majority of instances, to overcome the ravages of myriads of these destructive organisms. There is little doubt that the open air treatment gives the greatest prospect of recovery, and although it may appear new and almost revolutionary it is in reality the further development of the change of air theory of former days.—Yours, &c.,

T. FREDERICK PEARSE, F.R.C.S.

SIR LOUIS KERSHAW.

Speaking of the new Chief Justice of Bombay, the "Gujerati" writes:—Sir Louis Kershaw took his seat on the Bench on Wednesday last. A good many people had come to have a look at the new Chief Justice. Every body expected that the Advocate-General would offer a few words of welcome to his Lordship before calling upon him to decide what he himself described as a very unpleasant case. But the ceremony was dispensed with to the disappointment of so many. Sir Louis Kershaw looks older for his age, and it will be sometime before he becomes habituated to the Indian climate. During the three days he sat in court this week, he succeeded in making a favourable impression on the bar. He looked dignified enough for his exalted post. He has well cut features and a large intellectual head. He is quick and clear-headed. His voice is distinct and his delivery fine. He is a practised speaker, and a judge with his fluency would, we are afraid, be often disinclined to write out his judgments. We have not a very efficient judiciary in the mofussil, and it is often in want of proper and authoritative check and guidance from the High Court. The new Chief Justice will we trust, take into due account this important consideration. On the Bench he conducts himself like a thorough English gentleman, and is kind and polite even to juniors whom he does not delight in confounding by frequent interruptions or by angry or shrill outbursts. His health is said to be somewhat delicate. We hope his Lordship will be able to stand this climate and keep up the favourable impression he has already made by the exercise of those high qualities which are necessarily expected in an experienced English lawyer of his position and capacity.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. DALHOUSIE

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Dalhousie, Commander St. L. S. Warden, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, having left that port on the 4th instant. She called at Calicut with details, consisting of 7 officers, 3 ladies and 3 children, 346 men, 3 women, 8 children and 21 private and public followers. The following are the names of the passengers:—Captain and Mrs. Chauner and 3 children, Lieutenants Thomas, Nooth, Lovell, Lang and Ramsay, Captain-Surgeon Howell, Mrs. Grant and Miss McNeale. The troops were landed at the Sassoon Dock and attached, the Europeans to the Colaba Depot, and the natives to the Marine Battalion, pending despatch to their destination.

THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE.

It was known privately in Shanghai on Tuesday that the Doctor of the French Legation had been admitted with the First Interpreter, M. the Vissiere, to see the Emperor, and yesterday the *Echo de Chine* issued as an 'Extra' the following telegram, dated Peking, 18th of October:—

'As soon as official news about the illness of the Emperor was known and an appeal made to every physician in the Empire the Minister for France offered the services of Doctor Detheve medical *attache* to the Legation. The proposition was accepted, and after a report from the Throne, Doctor Detheve was called yesterday by the Emperor and he proceeded immediately to the Palace, accompanied by the first interpreter of the Legation, Mr. Vissiere.

'The consultation took place in the presence of the Empress Dowager.

'The news of this important proceeding has caused a profound impression in Peking.'

As Mr. de Vissiere is well acquainted with the appearance of the Emperor there can have been no imposition, but opinions will differ as to the object of the Empress Dowager in allowing her Imperial nephew to be seen by a foreign doctor.

THE EMPEROR ATTEMPTS TO ESCAPE.

It is stated from Peking that His Majesty Kuang Hsu contrived not many days ago to escape from his prison in the island at the Southern Lakes, Eho Park, where he had been confined by the Empress-Dowager since the *coup d'ebat*. But when his Majesty got to the Park gates, the Imperial guards, all creatures of the Empress-Dowager, shut the great gates in his Majesty's face. A crowd of eunuchs who dared not offer the Imperial person any violence or attempt to use force in preventing his Majesty walking to the Park gates, however, followed him in a body and upon the gates being closed they all knelt in front of the Emperor beseeching his Majesty with tears to have mercy on them and not attempt to escape, for it would mean the death of all of them as well as of the guardsmen at the gates were he to do so. The guardsmen also *kowtowed* and joined in the general prayer while on the other hand they sent one of their number to apprise the Empress Dowager at Peking of the matter. The Emperor finally took pity on his suppliant subjects and quietly returned to his prison.—*N.-C. Daily News*, (Oct. 29).

INTERVIEW WITH THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

MARQUIS ITO'S VISIT TO PEKING.

Mr. Ooka continues, in the columns of the "Chiuo Shimbun," an interesting account of the doings of Marquis Ito in China. The last instalment of the story relates to the interview which took place between the Emperor and the Japanese statesman in the Palace on the 20th of September—an interview which, as Mr. Ooka justly observes, possesses a melancholy interest as being the last occasion on which the ill-fated Kwang Hsu gave public expression to his lofty and patriotic aspirations. Marquis Ito appears to have been received with the utmost consideration, the treatment extended to him being in accordance with the etiquette observed towards a prince of the blood. He was conducted to a seat on the dais where the Sovereign sat, Prince Ching's chair alone being placed between the two. The Japanese Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Hayashi, together with Mr Ooka Ikuzo and others, had seats on a somewhat lower level, but were not more than three paces removed from the dais, so that they were able to see the Emperor distinctly and hear every word spoken. The conversation that passed is thus reported:—

Marquis Ito—I deeply appreciate the honour your Majesty graciously does me in granting me this audience, though I am only travelling in a private capacity. May I be permitted to say that the great changes which your Majesty has inaugurated in passing from the old to the new for the sake of the Empire's progress and prosperity, fill me with respectful admiration. They have a vital bearing on the conservation of Oriental conditions, and it will give my Imperial Master profound pleasure to learn about them from me on my return to my country. May your Majesty be long preserved to achieve these noble aims.

The Emperor—You have been long known to me, by reputation, Marquis, and I can assure you that it affords me great satisfaction to have this opportunity of meeting you.

Marquis Ito—I thank Your Majesty heartily for such gracious words.

The Emperor—When did you leave Japan, Marquis?

Marquis Ito—About a month ago, Your Majesty. I spent some ten days in Korea.

The Emperor—I hope that you did not meet with any mishap on your travels?

Marquis Ito—Thanks to Your Majesty's gracious protection I have made a most prosperous voyage.

The Emperor—I trust that you left the Emperor in good health?

Marquis Ito—When I had the honour of bidding His Majesty farewell before setting out he was in excellent health.

The Emperor—The administration of your country's affairs, Marquis, since the Restoration has evoked the admiration of all nations, and the great part that you have taken in it is universally applauded.

Marquis Ito—I do not deserve such gracious approval. All that I did was to become the repository of my Imperial Master's plans, and to carry them out in accordance with my official duty.

[At this point the Emperor had a whispered conversation with one of the officials in waiting].

The Emperor—Your country, Marquis, and Ours form part of the same Continent and stand to each other in the closest relations of friendship and propinquity. The necessity of reform presses urgently upon this nation at the present juncture, and I am very desirous of hearing your views on the subject. I trust that you will further my wishes by making to the President of the *Tsung-li Yamen*, Wang, a full statement of your ideas about the proper procedure and processes of reform.

Marquis Ito—I shall have the honour of complying with Your Majesty's directions. If your Majesty's Ministers address to me any questions, I will venture to submit to them my views in so far as they may be of any service to Your Majesty's empire.

The Emperor—I desire nothing more earnestly than that unanimity of sentiment and community of effort ("doshin goriyaku") may long continue to mark the intercourse between our two countries.

Marquis Ito—I venture with all humility to reciprocate Your Majesty's gracious desire, and to express the conviction that it will certainly be widely shared by the peoples of the two empires and reflected in the daily increasing friendship of their intercourse.

The Emperor—How long do you intend to remain in China, Marquis?

Marquis Ito—Two weeks was my original intention, Your Majesty. I expect to be in Peking for 7 or 8 days more.

The Emperor—When were you last in China?

Marquis Ito—Fourteen years ago, Your Majesty. I came for the first time to Peking. Since then I have been to Shanghai and other places in the south.

The Emperor—And what route do you intend to pursue?

Marquis Ito—I hope to visit Shanghai, Your Majesty, and then to travel through the Yangtse Valley.

The Emperor—I wish you a safe and pleasant journey.

Marquis Ito—I thank Your Majesty most sincerely

MILITARY NEWS.

The following officers are permitted to return to duty:—Brigadier-General Ventris; Lieutenant-Colonel Barrow, 12th B. I.; Majors Grantham, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, Mainwaring, 29th M. I., Hutchins, Commissariat Transport Department, Davison, 2nd B. L., Dunterville, Ordnance Department, and Waldron, 16th B. C.; Captains Tulloch, R. E., Lowry, 8th M. I., Senior, 20th B. I. Prall, I. M. S. Aitken, Advocate General's Department, and Cox, Imperial Service Troops; Lieutenants Prentis, 29th M. I., Houston, 1st P. I., Bunbury, R. E.

The following remain at home on extended leave:—Captain Marshall, I. M. S., for four months. Lieutenants Raven, 14th M. I., W. Fraser, 22nd B. I., for three months. Captains Moore, 2nd M. L., Macleod, I. M. S., Creagh, 21st B. I., Morton, 31st B. I., and Lieutenant Anderson, 13th M. I., for two months.

A paper issued by the Honorary Secretary, Colonel Hill, notifies that Officers Commanding Regiments sending teams, competitors, or men for duty, to the Meerut Meeting are requested to give early intimation to the station-masters as to the date and train by which they wish the men to travel. For the return journey from Meerut a special train will be provided for the teams proceeding to the Punjab. This special train will leave Meerut on the night of the 16th December, and the carriages for the Oudh and Rohilkhund line will be detached at Saharunpore, and the carriages for the Punjab will be taken on to Umballa, where arrangements have been made for sending the remainder of the carriages containing men for stations north of Umballa, on by ordinary train. It is requested that all teams returning to the Punjab may be warned to return by this special train. Officers requiring a tent or who intend to bring their own tents are requested to let Captain Woodyatt know as early as possible. The mess in Camp will be opened on the 4th December. Officers intending to arrive on Saturday the 3rd and wishing to dine in Camp should let Captain Woodyatt (D.A.A.G. for Musketry, Meerut) know a day or two beforehand.

THE CHINESE REFORMER.

AN OPEN LETTER FROM KANG YU-WEI.

KANG YU-WEI from his place of safety has addressed the following letter to in his compatriots :—Respected Seniors, the overpowering calamity which fell from Heaven on the fatal 5th day of the 8th moon (20th September) bringing such unexpected and fearful changes over the empire by the usurpation of the Imperial power by the antitype of those vile and licentious ancient Empresses Lu and Wu, followed by the deposition and imprisonment of our true Sovereign, causing thereby Heaven and Earth to change places and obliterating the lights of the Sun and Moon from his Majesty's loyal subjects, have, I know, filled with universal indignation the hearts of the people.

Our youthful Emperor's intelligence and enthusiasm made him bend his energies to inaugurate new measures of reform for the country to be put into practice in due time one after the other, and all who owed his Majesty loyalty and allegiance learning this raised our hands to our head with pleasure and danced for joy. The False One (or Usurper) attempted to introduce avarice and licentiousness into the Palace in order to tempt our Sovereign to destruction; but his Majesty spurnet them with scorn and these evils were unable to defile the Palace atmosphere. Then one or two traitors of the conservative element, finding their objects prevented, threw themselves prostrate around the Usurper and besought her to resume the reins of power. (Note: Owing to the cashiering of Huai Ta-pu, President of the Board of Rites, and his colleagues Huai and Jung Lu were at the bottom of the whole plot.) The False One then contrary to all rights of Heaven and Earth seized the reins of power and issued a forged edict calling for physicians for his Majesty, thereby overshadowing that the Emperor would be poisoned. To-day therefore, we know not whether his Majesty be alive or dead. This indeed is that which makes the gods and men indignant and feel that Heaven and Earth will never pardon nor allow such to triumph long.

This Usurper when she came into power in former years poisoned the Eastern Empress Consort of Hsien Feng. She murdered with poisoned wine the Empress of Tung Chih, and by her acts made the late Emperor Hsien Feng die of spleen and indignation. And now she has dared to depose and imprison our true Sovereign. Her crime is great and extreme in its wickedness. There has never been a worse deed. Although the writer, your humble servant, and Lin, Yang, Tan and Liu [four of the six martyrs] all received his Majesty's commands in his last extremity, we, alas ! have not the power and strength of Hsu Chin-yi [who restored Emperor Tsung-Chung to the Throne after deposing the Empress Wu Tseh-tien of the T'ang dynasty] but can only emulate the example of Shen Pao-su in weeping. [This was a minister of Ts'u, (Hunan), who over 2,000 years ago went weeping to beseech the powerful King of Chin, (Shensi), to avenge the deposition of his Master the King of Ts'u and by his importunity succeeded in doing so].

I, therefore now send you copies of his Majesty's two secret edicts to me and crave your assistance in publishing them to the whole world either in theChinese or Foreingn newspapers. This will I earnestly trust bring strong arms to our sovereign's rescue. His Majesty has always accepted the fiat of his ancestors in recognising the mother who bore him as his own mother, and not an Imperial concubine as his mother. The False One in relation to the Emperor Tung Chih was the latter's mother, but as regards his Majesty Kuang Hsu, our sovereign, she is but a former Emperor's concubine-relict (Hsien Feng's). According to the tenents of the Spring and Autumn Records (written by Confucious) Queen Wen Chiang, although the mother of King Chuang of Lu, yet her licentious conduct did not save her from being imprisoned by her own son, much more in the present case then should punishment be administered to one who was but merely a Palace concubine. What right had this woman to depose our bright and sagacious Emperor ? If this could be clearly set forth in the Chinese and Foreign newspapers and be published to the world I verely believe that from Peking to Yunnan and the sixteen ancient divisions of China some hero must surely arise to avange our Sovereign. With my humble compliments.

(signed) KANG YU-WEI.

THE SECRET DECREES.

Appended are the Copies of his Majesty's secret edicts to me. The first one, dated the 1st day of the 8th moon (16th September) was handed to the Grand Council Secretary Yang Jui (executed 28th September) for transmission to me and runs as follows :—

"We know that the Empire is in very troublous times. Unless we adopt Western methods it is impossible to save our Empire ; unless we remove the old-fashioned Conservative Ministers and put in their stead young and intelligent men possessed of a knowledge of Western affairs, it is impossible to carry out the reforms we had intended. But the Empress-Dowager does not agree with me and we have repeatedly advised Her Majesty ; but she becomes more and more enraged. We are not afraid that we will not be able to protect our Throne. You are hereby commanded to consult with Yang Jui, Lie-Kuang-ti, Tan Tze-tung, Lin Hsio and all who hold simila, principles and see what assistance you can give to save us. We are very anxious and distressed and are anxiously waiting for your assistance."

The second edict received by me was on the following day (2nd day 8th moon; 17th September) and was delivered to me through Lin Hsio (also executed 28th September) and ran as follows :—

We have commanded you to superintend the establishment of the Official Organ. It is strongly against our wish. We have very great sorrow in our heart, which cannot be described with pen and ink. You must proceed at once abroad and devise means to save us without a moments delay. We are deeply affected with your loyalty and faithfulness. Please take great care of yourself in health and body. We earnestly trust that before long you will be able to assist us again in organising our Empire, and to put every thing upon a proper basis. This is our earnest desire.

The above was sent to several native papers here but it seems that the "Sinwenpao" was the only Chinese newspaper that ventured to publish Kang Yu-wei's letter and accompanying edicts of the Emperor, which is certainly a credit to that journal.

ANOTHER RESULT OF THE EMPRESS-DOWAGER'S DECREES.

DISPATCHES to hand from Soochow state that there has been, and still is, quite a panic amongst the gentryand "literati" of that city owing to the Empress-Dowager's decree proscribing the "Pao Kuo Hui," or Patriotic Association, and ordering the confiscation of the property of all banded associations together with the arrest and trial of the leaders and members on the charge of high treason. In the early portion of the current year great enthusiasm pervaded all ranks of society in Soochow for the study of Western learning, encouraged by the Emperor's reform decrees, the younger gentry and "literati" being especially earnest and energetic in their desire to educate themselves so as to keep up with the practical requirements of the times. To this end and for the sake of convenience of locality, economy, etc., large numbers of zealous students of all classes banded themselves into associations or clubs for the study of Western learning, engaging of teachers, the purchase of scientific books and instruments, etc., choosing for their clubs such names as "The Soochow Association for study", "The New Learning Association," "The Aid to Study Association," "The Association for Keeping-up with the Times," etc., etc. Everything went on smoothly and great results were anticipated when the fatal 22nd of September arrived, creating confusion and chaos thoughout the Empire. Still, as these associations were merely founded for economy in attaining education it was not suspected for a moment that the members of them would place themselves also under the ban, but telegrams from friends at Peking began to arrive warning all to close their clubs, etc, so that when the obnoxious decree arrived there were none to close, but still the names of the members are known to everybody and the order for arresting them has naturally caused a general panic, while the more prominent have either carried off their families along with them to securer asylums or gone alone into voluntary exile. The vultures and kites of the "yamens," however, have been recently reming about eagerly seeking for prey, anticipating rich harvests, in consequence of which even transient members of these educational clubs have had to make themselves temporaryly scarce from their usual haunts.

Members of the Patriotic Association who went up to Peking for their M. A. and Doctor degrees and joined the association while in the North, and instituted a branch association in Soochow have left the city long ago and their homes are now deserted, their care-takers even having fled for fear of being arrested and tortured by the mandarins to compel them to state the whereabouts of their masters.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes 'as bright as a button.' It soothes the child, it soften the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1 1-2d. per bottle.

CHINESE IMPERIAL DECREES.

THE EMPRESS-DOWAGER TRIUMPHANT.

THE EMPRESS-DOWAGER'S ARMY REFORMS.

UNDER date Peking Oct. 15, the following decrees are promulgated :—

AT the competitions for military degrees the following officers are commanded to superintend the Archery Examinations, Prince Tsai Lien, Chih. Hsiu, Duke Tsai Ying, Jung Hsiu, Sung Kuei, Wen Chih, Prince I Mu, and Shot Chang. (*Note*:—It was the special desire of the Emperor to have presided over the above examinations of Manchu youths in target shooting with modern weapons of precisions prior to the Imperial visit to Tientsin, the practice of archery having been previously abolished.)

THE LATE RICE RIOTS IN CHEKIANG.

Liao Shou-feng, Governor of Chekiang reports that during the late spring and summer this year many riots arose amongst the inhabitants of the prefectures of Ningpo, Shaohsing, and Wenchow in Chekiang provinee, owing to the extreme dearness of rice. At that time the memorialist was just on the point of issuing orders for selling rice from the Government granaries at cost price to the people, when he received sudden news from the Taotai of Wenchow reporting a most serious rising among the people of the, Yungchia district (Wenchow city), owing not only to the high price of the staple, but also against the late government measures of collecting taxes on local opium. There was a general strike amongst the traders while the mob went on to destroy and pull down the yamens of the Taotai, prefect, and district magistrate and also the local Opium Tax Office. Upon the people also beginning to pillage the rice shops the military was called out, but instead of being overawed the mob opposed the troops with arms in their hands. As this habit of opposing the authorities must be suppressed, the memorialist eventually beheaded the ring leaders of the said riot. The memorialist also lays blame on the local authorities of Wenchow and denounces the district magistrate of Yungchiahsien and the two deputies belonging to the Opium Tax Office for being the cause of the riot. These three men are therefore ordered to be cashiered and dismissed. The district magistrate of Ninghsien, Ningpo, it further handed to the Board far determination of a penalty for not being able to prevent a rice riot in his jurisdiction at the same time. Other local officials are to take warning by this to be more diligent in their duties.

THE KUANGSI REBELLION.

A memorial from Huang Huai-sen, Governor of Kuangsi, is received denouncing the local authorities of Yulinchou and Wuchouf for not being able to defend their cities against the rebels. The district magistrates of Yunghsien and Hsingyi are therefore cashiered and dismissed. The sub-prefect of Yulinchou for being unable to provide against emergencies so that the district city of Popai, within his jurisdiction, fell into the hands of the rebels and the district magistrate of Popai are handed over to the Board for determination of adequate penalties. As for the acting magistrate of Luchuanhsien, Sze Chung huang, who was captured by the rebels upon the fall of his city, but who it seems has succeeded in getting back to his yamen he is hereby cashiered and ordered to be arrested and brought to Kueilin, the provincial capital of Kuangsi, for trial.

20th October.

THE YELLOW RIVER.

I, the Empress-Dowager Tze-hsi-tuan-yu etc., etc., desire to express my anxiety and pity for the sufferings of our poor subject who have been thrown into great distress by the recent floods of the Yellow River in spite of the repeated attempts at strengthening the embankments annually. I cannot stand by and merely look upon all these disasters which overwhelm our subjects without trying to do something to prevent a recurrence of these fearful inundations caused by the breaches in the embankments, and, I therefore command that the high authorities in the province seek for some persons expert in the important subject of river conservation whose hands are clean and who have shown ability in their duties, for recommendation to the Throne and appointment for the work in hand. As this will concern the protection and welfare of the people I trust that, all our officials will recognise the gravity of the situation and assist me in procuring the right persons for such a work of importance. Let this be published far and wide to all concerned.

21st October.

THE KAUNGSI REBELLION.

The joint report from Tan, Viceroy of the Two Kuang provinces, Huang, Governor of Kuangsi, and Su, General-in-Chief of the Imperial forces in Kuangsi stating that the rebellion in Kuangsi has been crushed, and that four rebel leaders, namely, Yu Tashou, Sieh San-mei, Tai Ta, and Wang Sze had been captured and beheaded, has been received. The report also states that Yunghsien, Luchuan, and other revolted cities have been retaken and pacified, and we hereby command that care be taken to restore the disturbed prefectures to quiet and that search be made for the two supreme rebel chiefs, Li Lih-ting and Feng Hsikaung, who have escaped capture and are still at large, in order that the last vestiges of rebellion may be swept away.

(Note: The inability to capture the most important chiefs of the Kuangsi rebellion, however, gives the lie to the report that the above rebellion "has been crushed ;" for according to dispatches received Li and Feng, the two chiefs are still at the head of very formidable bodies of men.)

22nd October.

Chang Ju-mei, Governor of Shantung, states that he has bought Tls. 100,000 worth of Chao Hsin Bonds which with the interest thereon he desires to give towards the Peking University scheme. He also states that he has subscribed Tls. 10,000 in aid of the Famine Fund in Shantung. Orders were accordingly given the Board of Revenue to report upon the reward which ought to be bestowed upon the said Governor for his philanthropy ; but it seems that Chang Ju-mei has repeatedly declined any reward for his action, and we now desire to state our pleasure at his modesty and philanthropy. We are, however, determined to make some acknowledgement and therefore command that Chang Ju-mei's two sons, Chang Shu-lan, First-class Secretary in the Board of War, and Chang Shunien, First-class Secretary in the Board of Works, be promoted expectant prefects, while his eldest son and heir, Chang Shu-heng, is given the rank of Third-class Secretary of one of the Six Boards.—*China Herald*.

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF TEN.

SOME TYPICAL PUNISHMENTS.

THE following is the list of the proposed "Council of Ten" who were to have assembled daily in the Maoching Throne hall to advise the Emperor on reform measures, as given by the "Sinwenpao." The words in brackets are ours :—(1) Li Tuan fen (President of the Board of Rites, to be President of the Council) ; (2) Hsu Chihching (Senior Reader of the Hanlin Academy and at the time of his disgrace acting Vice-President of the Board of Rites); (3) Kang Yu-wei(Junior Secretary of the Board of Works and a Secretary of the Tsungli Yamen) ; (4) Yang Shen-hsiu (Censor of the Kiangan Circuit ; (5) Sung Pheiu(Censor of the Shantung Circuit) ; (6) Hsu Jen-chu (Literary Chancellor of Hunan); (7) Chang Yuan-chi (Hanlin Compiler) ; (8) Liang Chi-chae (M. A., ex-Editor of Chinese Progress ; (9) Kang Kuang-jen (M. A., and younger brother of Kang Yu-wei) ; and (10.) Hsu Jen ching (Hanlin Bachelor, son of Hsu Chih-ching and brother of Hsu Jen-chu).

With reference to the punishments meted out to the above-noted ten : (1) Li Tuan-fen was cashiered and banished to Kashgaria for ever ; (2) Hsu Chihching, imprisoned in the dungeons of the Board of Punishments for life ; (3) Kan Yu-wei, prascribed and ordered to be sliced to pieces at moment of capture ; his family to suffer death, together with his uncles, aunts and cousins, and their ancestral graves to be razed ; (4) Yang Shenhsui, one of the Martyred Six ; (5) Sung Peh-iu, disappeared the day he was cashiered and dismissed for ever—23rd September—but who is reported to have been captured lately while travelling overland for the South ; (6) Hsu Jen-chu, cashiered and dismissed for ever ; (7) Chang huan-chi, man of great wealth also cashiered and dismissed for ever ; (8) Liang Chi-chao, proscribed and now a refugee in Japan ; (9) Kang Kuang-jen one of the Martyred Six ; and (10) Hsu Jen ching, also cashiered and dismissed for ever.—*China Herald*.

MR. PUNCH'S readings of Herodotus have been to some purpose, for he produces an extract from that charming old gossip which fits the present situation like a glove. It is as follows :—"The people (the Libyans), deeming themselves not Egyptians, and being discontented with the institions, sent to the Oracle of Ammon, saying that they had no relation to the Egyptians. The god, however, said, 'that all the country which the Nile irrigated was Egypt." If (observes the *Globe*) Herodotus could write thus four hundred and fifty years before the present era, Lord Rosebery need not doubt that his famous declaration has a sound historical basis.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE REBELLION IN CENTRAL CHINA.

A CHUNGKING correspondent, writing on October 6, says :—Trustworthy natives assure me that the copious rain which fell on the night of the recent Festival, coupled with the stringent measures adopted by the newly-arrived "Pa Hien" alone prevented the outbreak of serious trouble on that occasion. It was certainly possible for those of us, who remained in the city, last Friday to sleep with a degree of freedom from anxiety in regard of our own safety and in regard to that of the ladies and children who were on boats at the Customs pontoon. The following Saturday was also a quiet day likewise Sunday although on Sunday night ominous remours began to be circulated as to the movements of Yu Man-tze. On Monday morning, the writer was sent for by the British Consul, and was told, on the authority of a dispatch just received from the Taotai, that Yu Man-tze had actually reached a suburb of Hochou, distant 180 *li*, and that in all probability he was preparing for a descent upon Kiangpeh and Chungking. Unquestionably the officials themselves most thoroughly believed in the truth of this information they had communicated to the foreign community. The streets were

ALIVE WITH MILITIAMEN AND BRAVES ;

and the faces of not a few of the people betrayed considerable alarm. The writer purposely visited the offices of various influential people with the view of discovering how far this news was to be credited, and from all quarters he learned that the situation was 'serious.' Many of the natives were moving their valuables to secret places of safety, while the American missionaries, who had courageously held on to the usual routine of work, began to take earnest steps for the preservation of their interests in case of trouble.

Fortunately for everybody, this same mission, in the course of that afternoon, received information from a man well known to them that Yu Man-tze was not at Hochou, and that he and his friends were really retiring northwards. Needless to say this news brought great relief and, as it was afterwards confirmed by other travellers it was possible for H. B.M's Consul to allow the people on boats to return to the city on the following day. The news of the subsequent two days has still further corroborated our private opinion that the brigands are not at all likely to come here ; and troops are available should they do so.

BUT THIS KIND OF THING MUST BE STOPPED.

It is not good enough. The trade of the place has been greatly interferred with ; hundreds of the natives have been more or less panic-stricken, while the foreign community has been put to endless inconvenience and consideradle expense. It is a pleasure to report upon the vigilance of the native officials who have been particularly earnest in their endea vours to cope with the situation.

JUST PUNISHMENTS.

Some fifteen rowdies have already been executed and others are suffering the just penalty of their misdeeds in cages and in gaol. The city continues to be alive with militiamen and 'braves', while extra precautions are being taken against surprise at night time. But the disturbing rumours are abating and confidence is gradually being restored.

THE TAOTAI TOO CREDULOUS.

At the same time, it might not be amiss for H. E. the Taotai to be more careful in circulating the information he obtains in regard to the movements of the brigands. The present incident reveals the fact that he has not on this occasion been well served by his reporters, and doubtless the experience of the past few days will ause him in future to sift his news before circulating it. Your present correspondent has not at any time been consciously apprehensive lest Yu should come to Chungking, and even on Monday, when the alarm was sounded, he could not altogether divest himself of a doubt that the whole thing was due to a "canard." At the same time if the official sources of the Taotai are not to be trusted what are we to trust ?

THE ABORTIVE LOCAL RIOT.

What is true, and what we have felt to be true, is that on and about the date of the festival the city ne'er-do-weels were anxious to emulate the doings of their confreres in the country districts, i.e., go in for wrecking the various Missions and help themselves to what they could find in the premises of the foreigners. As has been said, this intention was effectually frustrated by the energy of the local officials, and perhaps still more by a timely downfall of rain which was sufficiently heavy to damp the ardour of the most lively street bully in Chungking. For the rest,

SOLDIERS HAVE ARRIVED

from Chengtu and are in barrrcks in the vicinity of the city. In all probability the trouble in connection with Yu and his lieutenants will continue indefinitely, as there is apparently a tendency on the part of the mandarins to go back to the old policy of 'do nothing on the offensive.' It is a great nuisance, and one that calls loudly for radical alteration. Peace will never be assured until Yu has been captured and properly dealt with. The rumours in regard to M. Fleury are as conflicting as ever. I can only say that M. Hass regards his poor priest as a dead man.

THE BRITISH CONSUL EQUAL TO THE SITUATION.

This hurried letter must not close without a word of acknowledgment of the splendid service H. M's Consul, Mr. Litton, rendered to the British community all through the recent trying espisode. No official could have been more self-forgetful, nor could anyone have been more indefatigable in his efforts to provide for the safety of his fellow-nationals during a very anxious time. Everybody feels, and siecerely feels, that Mr. Litton has the hearty gratitude of the whole community.

I hear from Chengtu that there have been an abundance of disquieting rumours in and around the capital but no breach of the peace. Robbers and highwaymen would appear to be doing a lively business in certain districts. They are a product of the time.—*N. C. Daily News*' Cor.

CURIOUS LITERARY FIND.

A FORGOTTEN SKETCH BY SIR WALTER SCOTT.

IT is late in the day to get anything new from the pen of the great Wizard of the North, but a recent issue of *Literature* prints a sketch which is reported to have been entirely overlooked by his editors. This is called *Aspiration of Christopher Corduroy* and it appeared in *The Sale Room*, an advertising sheet, published by John Ballantyne, of Edinburgh, in 1817. The sketch professes to be written by Christopher Corduroy jun., who tells how his uncle falls in with a book called *Nisbet's Heraldry*, and although a magistrate and a tradesman, is betrayed into "one of the strangest delusions that ever entered into a man's head." He become wholly absorbed in the study of his pedigree, fills his parlour with "pictures of old gentlemen in wigs and coasts of mail, and young ladies very indecent about the bosom, whom, he calls his ancestors," and the neighbourhood recognises him, by way of derision, as Count Corduroy. The nephew says :—

Our family name of Corduroy had, as I always supposed, been bestowed on some of our fore-fathers on account of their being instrumental in introducing the use of that particular kind of stuff in the neighbourhood ; but Mr. M'Care hinted that the name ought, in his opinion, to be written Coeur du roy, and that, in all probability, my uncle was the male representative of some ancient branch of the House of Douglas, as Coeur du roy means a king's heart, and the Douglases wear a heart with a king's crown on it in their arms, instancing the clan of the Macgregors, who had all been obliged to change their names for the best part of a century. Mr. M'Crae at the same time advised my uncle to employ an acquaintance of his, in the Register Office in Edinburgh, to search all the old records for proof of this connection between the Corduroys and the Douglases. I have never heard that his fees to the Register Office produced anything very satisfactory, but, by dint of constant talking about this matter over his lunch with hatter and Mr. M'Crae, what at first appeared barely possiole began every evening to gain in his eyes a new degree of probability, all at length the delusion has gone to such an extremity that he now no more doubts of it than he does of his own existence. The first hint I and of all this was his giving upwafers and the gold signet stamp with the initials of Corduroy and so, and beginning to seal his letters with a crowned heart and the motto, "Tandem" triumphans on the top of it which the first two or three times I took little notice of thinking he had borrowed some 'gentleman's seal who was accidentally in the shop to have his measure taken ; but at last I understood what had occurred from another quarter. There were several expressions in his letters about the same time which I could not understand. In one letter he told me that "whatever the world might say, he had no doubt he could live to see the day when nobody would venture to question the respectability of his house." was afraid something had happened, but meeting with a friend newly from Scotland, he assured he had never heard the firm called in question. He lost his only son shortly after and wrote me :—I now look to my nephew to carry on our line." Now I had been bred to another trade and knew nothing about being a tailor, so I thought the good man had his intellects affected by his affliction. But I now understand that by his house he meant the race of the Corduroys, and that by my carrying on the line be only expresses his wish that I may not be the last of them.

SIR EDWIN COLLEN, the Millitary Member, will leave Simla on tour on the 15th instant, going first to Gwalior and then to Bombay, where he will arrive on the 18th instant. He will afterwards visit Poona, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Jalna and Madras. He will travel by the East Coast Railway to Calcutta, arriving there about December 16th.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES AT CANTON.

FOREIGN VOLUNTEERS CALLED TO ARMS.

A SPECIAL Telegram to the China Mail dated Canton, October 26, 12 55 p.m. says.—On Tuesday night, the 25th instant, a serious disturbance occurred on the French side of the Foreign Concession here.

The Foreign Volunteers were called to arms, as the aspect of affairs was, for a time, very alarming, and with the aid of the Chinese troops the mob was prevented from entering the Shameen.

Another correspondent says.—Just after dark, a disturbances that might have had a serious ending broke out in a very unexpected way. In accordance with the excellent arrangement made by H.B.M.'s Consul, Mr. Fraser, only a limited number of boats are allowed to enter the Canal which separates the Shameen from the city. In connection with an All Souls' Festival being celebrated at Kwong Fau, which faces the eastern or French side of the Shameen, a large restaurant-boat had entered the Canal, The Chinese policemen belonging to the French Municipal Council ordered this boat to immediately leave the Canal. This the owner absolutely refused to do, whereupon the policemen began to threaten them, and a few missile were thrown to give force to their arguments. The immense crowd that was taking part in the Festival now came along to join the church militant. The distance across the Canal is so short that both sides were able to throw stones freely. The shouting of the crowd was deafening. The Chinese soldiers who are in charge of the two bridges leading on to the Shameen sent a number of men to help to keep order. The Shameen Volunteers were early on the spot, and without their aid in spite of the Chinese soldiers on the Shameen and those who had gone to restrain the mob on the Canal side, it is almost certain the mob would have found its way on to the Shameen. It was not till ten o'clock that the crowd began to disperse. For three hours the suspense was most trying. The lesson of this experience ought not to be lost, nor is it likely to be. We know what we have to expect at any time. Let Consul Fraser's wise measure to keep the Canal clear be carried out more carefully than ever. Let the Volunteers keep their arms bright. But most of all is it necessary to have a gun-boat. The presence of even a small gun-boat would exercise an excellent moral influence on any crowd that wished to visit the Shameen.

MISSIONARIES AND MANIFESTOES.

REFUGEES FROM THE INTERIOR.

A CORRESPONDENT from Ichang, on October 14 says :—Mr. W. M. Gemmell returned from his Hunan trip the latter part of Sept. He was gone about three and one half months, travelling most of the time in Hunan, but he also journeyed for a considerable time in South-east Kueichou, during which time, with the aid of teachers who spoke the Miaotze dialect as well as Chinese he translated ten chapters of St. John's Gospel into their colloquial. This work was put into the Romanised, but later was destroyed in the riot at Paokingfu, together with all his other belongings excepting the clothes he had on.

THE RIOT AT PAOKINGFU.

Mention has been made of this disturbance in this paper, but it may be interesting to know how it happened and how Mr. Gemmell escaped. He arrived in the city about dark, being escorted by a few soldiers. Upon learning of his arrival the officials insisted upon his going to the *Fu yamen*, where he was cordially received by the officials who were looking for him, having had notice of his coming. Crowds gathered outside, but the officials, including a General, assured him there was no danger. Finally the General went out to quell the disturbance, but soon came back with a wound on his head. The mob began to break down the doors, and our friend saw he must escape out the back way, so he left, accompanied by a Chinese from the *yamen* who promised to escort him to the river and engage a boat, but instead took him on to the main street and deserted him. Left to himself he wandered around the darkest streets trying all the gates, only to find them locked. Finally he met one of the men who had escorted him into the city who told him the east gate was open, the mandarin having sent to the capital for more soldiers ; so accompanied by this friend—a friend in need—he made his escape to a village 40 li distant where his escort had a friend who took them in. From here Mr. Gemmell sent word back to the "chifu "that he was safe, and this official returned the massenger with clothing and enough silver to enable Mr Gemmell to go on his journey, the remainder of which was quite uneventful, except perhaps the extraordinary attention that was shown him at Chiangsna by the officials who had heard of his ill-treatment. The "yamen" at Paokingfu was sacked and burned, and is practically a total loss.

REFUGEES FROM SZECHUAN.

The Rev. Mr. Wellwood and family, Mr. Wm. Laughton and family, Mrs. James and children, all of Szechuan, made a brief stay with us en route to Shanghai, recently. Mr. and Mrs. Moses, Miss Ramsay, and Mrs. Murray of Chungking are at present with us by order of their Consul until matters are more settled in Szechuan. Dr. and Mrs. Logan expect to leave for Changteh, Hunan, the first of November. They hope to open a work in the province during the coming year. Messrs. Bruce and Cliffton will also leave in the near future for the same city, which will be their headquarters for the work in the outlying districts where the C. I. M. already has several members.

MANIFESTOES FROM YU MAN-TZE

have appeared here, at Itu, and Shasi. They are both anti-foreign and anti-missionary in character. The one that appeared at Itu was promptly sent to the Taotai. Our Chentai was to go to Japan to attend the military review, but the local merchants appealed to H. M. Consul, Mr. Holland, who asked the Viceroy to keep him at his post until matters are more settled. The request, of course, was granted.—*N. C. Daily News* (Oct. 29).

A SKETCH OF M. DELCASSE.

No man's name is more prominently before the public at the present moment than that of M. Theophile Delcasse, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has the grave and delicate question of Fashoda to handle from the French side. M. Delcasse, says the *Daily Graphic*, is a young man, and like many other eminent French politicians, an ex-journalist. He was born at Pamiers in the Ariege, forty-six years ago, and after taking his degree entered the editorial offices of the "Republique Francaise," M. Gambetta's great organ. While contributing to that journal he made a special study of foreign and colonial questions. He then became foreign editor of the *Paris*, and achieved so much distinction in this capacity that he was given the Cross of the Legion of Honour in 1887 by the Foreign Minister of the day. In the municipal politics of his native department he had at an early date, taken a prominent part, and he was already a Councillor-General when, in 1889, he offered himself as an Opportunist candidate at the general election of that year. He was elected by a sweeping majority over his Monarchical adversary. In the Chamber his knowledge of foreign and colonial politics stood him in good stead, and in the Budget debates of 1892 he was elected to serve on the Commissions to which the Soudan and Tonkin credits were referred. The reports of these Commissions were vigorously defended by him in the Tribune. He delivered many other speeches advocating an energetic colonial movement to keep pace with the similar movements of other great Powers. On the formation of the second Ribot Cabinet in 1893 he was called upon to succeed M. Jamais as Under-Secretary for the Colonies, a post which, in the absence of a special Portfolio, was equal to that of Minister of the Colonies. It is generally believed that it was during the tenure of this office that he planned the Marchand mission to Fashoda. There is, however, some reason to think that the lines of that enterprise were laid by one of his predecessors, M. Etienne, seeing that M. Liotard has recently avowed that his instructions to proceed to the Nile date back to 1890. M. Delcasse made an excellent Colonial Minister, and his services were retained in the same capacity in the Dupuy Cabinet, which followed that of M. Ribot. On the formation of the present Radical Cabinet, M. Delcasse succeeded M. Hanotaux as Minister of Foreign Affairs. At the present moment, when the Republican *regime* is threatened in France, it is intersting to recall that M. delcasse is a convinced and ardent Republican. In his earliest address to his constituents he thus described himself : "You know that I am a faithful disciple of Gambetta, a Republican to whom the Republic is indissolubly united with France, and for whom the enemies of the Republic are necessarily the enemies of the Father land."

ANOTHER GREAT FIRE IN CANTON.

ANOTHER great fire occurred in Canton October 27, whereby between two and three hundred houses were destroyed, and it is said some ten persons lost their lives. The fire began about 9 p.m., and was not completely extinguished till 6 a.m., this morning. The scene of the fire was in the neighbourhood of the Wa Lum Tsz, or as it is popularly known, the temple of the 500 genii.

On this subjective effect has been founded a musical notation of colours ; and a so-called new art of combining colours into a species of optical music. M. Gaston Moch, in the "Revue Scientifique," has made a study of the question, taking the solar spectrum as analagous to the musical scale, and "transposing" colours as one transposes music by altering the rate of vibration. In this way he is able to express simple tunes by the play of colours. In the matter of harmony the colours are far behind musical notes. Moreover, they do not produce a very artistic impression by themselves, but it is possible that if the colours were thrown on a screen, or a fountain, or the robe of a dancing girl, in time with the corresponding music, the effect would be much better.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

CANGDA is the bark of a tree (Brugniera gymnorrhiza) which the natives of Annam boil to obtain a red brown dye used for cloth. Planters in Cochin China, under Government auspices, are now cultivating the tree to export the bark to France where it will be extracted and sold as a competitor of the vegetable dyes known as "cachous" and employed as well as aniline in dyeing stuffs.

The chemists to the experimental farms of Canada recommends powdered oyster shells as dressing for land, chiefly because of their carbonate of lime. Unless the shells are ground to dust or meal, the chalk is not readily absorbed by the soil and useful to the plant. Better to burn the shells and get the chalk in the form of quick-lime, which is more portable.

The experiments recently made to convey a telephone wire to H.M.S. Dauntless, by flying a kite over her will be useful in case of wrecks, or for communicating across rivers, woods, and so on. The kite is connected by a fine wire to the sending station and the other end of the wire hangs down from it near to the ground.

Some time ago M. Becquerel, the well-known French chemist, showed that uranium and its compounds emitted certain rays having properties akin to those of the X rays of Rontgen. They could act on a photographic plate and traverse bodies opaque to ordinary light. Quite recently MM. Schmidt and Curie have shown that thorium also gives these rays.

It is well-known that conversing by gesture was formerly widespread, though now confined to savages and the blind. The classical nations and the early Egyptians set great store by gesture. Of late years it has been found that the pictures on Greek vases can be interpreted by the language of gesture, and most earlier works on the subject will require to be revised by this new light. Sacred symbols, the attitude of idols, and hieroglyphs, for example the Maya writing of Yucatan, also show the presence of gesture language, and there is now a hope that we shall be able to understand them better by this key.

According to M. Chastrey, the true "manna" of the Scripture is the thallophyte, known to botanists as "Canona esculenta" and "Lichen esculentus." The nomads of the Sahara and South Algeria call it Ousseh-el-Ard. It is also found in Persia, Arabia, and Mesopotamia. It is greyish, about the size of a small pea, and farinaceous inside. Some say the spores are brought by wind and develop with dew. Others think it leaves a germ, or seed, behind it when it perishes. It should be collected in the morning of its appearance, because it dries in the sun and is lost in the sand. It can be preserved in a closed vessel.

This lichen does not cling to any foreign body, but lies on the sand in a layer sometimes nearly an inch thick, and can be collected easily. It is rather sweet in taste. The Arabs, whole lives it often saves, boil it in water, and thus get a gelatinous paste, which they serve in various ways. To preserve the manna they dry it in the shade, or they wrap the paste in skins. Analysis shows that the lichen contains 16 parts of water, 14 of nitrogenous matter, 29 of non-nitrogenous matter, 5 of mineral matter, 32 of sugared and amylaceous matter, and 4 of fats. The Arabs of Chaambra and the Algerian douars never fail to gather it after dews and rains as a welcome addition to diet and a gentle laxative.

Dr. J. Deniker, a high authority, gives in "L'Anthropologie," results of his long studies on the principal racial types of Europe, excluding those which belong to immigrants of historical times, such as the Gipsies, Jews, Moors, Finns, Lapps, and Huns. These primary types are (1) a tall, blonde, long head (dolichocephalic) of the north, now called the Teuton by many anthropologists ; (2) a short, blonde, and rather broad-headed type of the east, for example, Great Russia and Eastern Prussia ; (3) a short, dark long head of the Mediterranean sometimes called Iberian, though the name is too local for this widely-spread element ; (4) a short, dark, broad head (brachycephalic) of Middle Europe, including the Central French and South Germans, which is now called Celt or Rhaetian, and sometimes the Alpine race ; (5) a tall, dark (mesocephalic) or medium-headed type along the Mediterranean littoral ; and (6) a tall, dark, broad head about the Adriatic. Deniker does not claim that these types are original. They probably result from the union of several types, but these types persist over wide areas.

Mr. M'Nicholl, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, estimates that of 50,000 who went to Klondyke this year 20,000 will return without getting to the gold-fields. Each represents an expenditure of 600 dollars on the average, or 30 million for the total ; and as the gold found this season will not exceed 10 millions, 20 millions have been thrown away in the pursuit.

The "crivetz" of Roumania is an east-north-east wind caused by high atmospheric pressure over Russia and low pressure in the Ionian Sea. It causes earthy rains in the country, which bring the red or yellow dust of the Crimean and Tauridian steppes. During last July showers of insects fell at Bucharest and Galatz. They covered the streets to a thickness of nearly an inch, and swarmed about the electric lamps. These coleoptera were brought by a species of whirlwind or tornado.

The "Jernkontoret" of Sweden is a kind of "Chamber of Ironmasters," or metallurgists, in Sweden, founded in 1747, which has prospered and is now wealthy. The reserve fund is about £300,000. It has organised a corps of engineers, and mechanicians, and metallurgists, who are often sent abroad to collect practical information. It has also built a fine edifice for headquarters, and publishes a year-book, the "Jernkontorets Annaler."

A magnificent meteor was observed in Ontario at 8.30, standard time, July 5. As described in the "Canadian Monthly Weather Review," it was a ball of lurid light, apparently about ten inches in diameter, and it exploded with a rumble like thunder, leaving a long, sinuous trail of white vapour, which lasted for six minutes. It first became visible somewhat east of Collingwood and probably 125 miles above the ground, and after travelling a little north of west exploded over Georgian Bay.

It is well-known that vowel sounds are suggestive of colurs to some people, but the colurs vary in different subjects. In the sonnet of Arthur Rimbaud A suggests black, E white, I red, U green, and O blue. M. Rene Ghil, however, associates I with blue, O with red, and U with yellow. Speaking for ourselves, we find A brown, E transparent or clear, I red, U blue, and O white. Rimbaud likened the sound of A to the organ, E to the harp, I to the violin, O to the brass instruments, and U to the flute.

At Cape Maysi, Cuba, there are some raised beaches in steps one above the other at irregular intervals, to the number of about a dozen, and rising to a height of 1,000 feet above the sea. These terraces, according to Oscar H. Hershey, an American geologist, show that this part of Cuba has been uplifted in comparatively recent times, and that the elevation is not yet finished. The island of Jamaica, of over 100 miles distant, has no signs of this movement.

The observatory to be erected on Pike's Peak will contain a tower having four powerful telescopes for the benefit of visitors. The contract for its erection has been signed by the Manitou and Pike's Peak Log Railway Company.

The slime secreted by ducts along the side of a fish keeps the scales from harm, increases the speed of the fish, and makes it difficult to hold by its enemies. Probably the smell of it is also repugnant to other fishes. Moreover, it protects the fish against the attacks of a fungus.

The French Societe Cockerill at Seraing has successfully utilised the gas from high furnaces for actuating a gas engine of 200 horse-power, which works as regularly as a steam-engine.

Many amateurs have trouble in putting that enamelled finish on their prints which the general public like so much. There need be no vexation whatever if the following simple plan is adopted. Procure an enamelled pulp slab (not a ferrotype or American leather thing) from a dealer. A large one about 14 inches by 12 inches is best size, as this will take six cabinets or four half-plates at once. Fill a large mug with clean water (the lavatory basin, for instance), and let the prints soak, separated from each other, in this, for about four minutes. Polish the slab with a dry handkerchief or piece of selvyt, looking at the board edgewise to see there are no finger or grease marks on it ; then insert by the corner as far as it will go, in the water, and dexterously slide a print on to it, carrying with it as much water as possible—in fact, if the dish be large enough, put the whole of the slab under water. When all the prints are on, hold up the board by one corner to drain for a few seconds, then lay it on the floor or table-cover with a bath towel, and squeeze gently on this with a rubber roller. The towel, will soak up all the superfluous moisture the prints willlie smooth and flat, and, after standing on a mantelpiece in a dry room, will peel of, without any difficulty in about an hour, with a beautiful finish. The slab is then polished with a dry cloth, and is ready for further use without any other preparation being necessary. In cleaning prints, a point that should be carefully observed is to have the print perfectly free from grit or dust when taking it out of the last washing water. To make sure of this, each print should be wiped with a pad of clean white cotton-wool, well soaked in the clean water. Ask your draper for a sheet of white wadding, and for 2d. you will get sufficient to last you months. The same pad may be used several times if well squeezed out and kept in a box free from dust. A lantern-plate box, with a glass at the bottom, does very well for this purpose.—"Esp.," in "Photographic News."

NOTICES.

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TESTIMONIALS.

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AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
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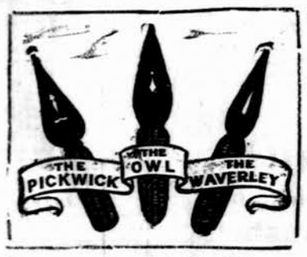
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BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:—

"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely REAL WORTH."

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The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

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Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.



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Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

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MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON. ENGLAND.

Fortify the System against Disease

PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

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REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

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HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

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CALVERT'S

CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER

Each is prepared with CALVERT'S purest Carbolic—the best Dental Preservative. They sweeten the Breath and prevent Infection by Inhalation.

THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY DENTIFRICES.

THE SHAHZADA liked CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER so much that he ordered a large supply for home use.

CARBOLIC TOOTH PASTE

6d., 1/-, 1/6, and 1-lb. 5/- Tins. | 6d., 1/-, and 1/6 Pots.

AVOID IMITATIONS, WHICH ARE NUMEROUS AND UNRELIABLE.

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AWARDED 80 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk



As a guarantee of quality see that the MILKMAID Trade Mark is on every Tin.

Full Cream.

Largest Sale in the World.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SAUCE.

OF

HUNTLY BLEND

ALL MERCHANTS.

REGISTERED BB

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

HUNTLY BOTTLING STORES GLASGOW.

Facsimile of Label.

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TURNER MORRISON & Co. BOMBAY

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of **Anæmia, Debility** *and* **Convalescence,** *to* **young women, children** *and the* **aged.** *Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of **genuine** VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

LINCH & Co., Sole Agents for Madras. — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in Bombay.

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"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON" They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious imparities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1895

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary*

CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & Co. TRADE MARK WHISKEY

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with Their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere, Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants London.

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Late Hours, Fagged, Unnatural Excitement, breathing Impure Air, too rich food, Alcoholic drink, Gouty, Rheumatic, and other blood poisons, Fevers, Chills, Feverish Colds, Throat Irritation, Sleeplessness, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Skin Eruptions, want of appetite, Sourness of Stomach, &c., &c;—Use

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.

NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of effete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS.

The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon any DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—See capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it *you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.* Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.

THE ONLY AWARD **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS** AT CHICAGO, 1893.

Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Numbers for use by Bankers

Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
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Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

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A New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S HYDROXYL-FREE COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

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For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN.

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Toilet "Lanoline" for Delicate and Sensitive Skins. 6d. & 1s.

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BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.

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Finest Quality Electro Plate Cut Glass Bottles, Rs. 58.



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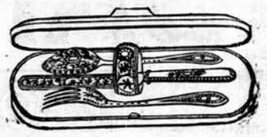
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Perfect health for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the **blush-rose** attends the habitual use of

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For Nervous Exhaustion



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Phosphoglycerate OF LIME

The modern restorative of the nervous system.

For brainworkers, professional men, teachers, students, etc. and in debility, seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin and insomnia.

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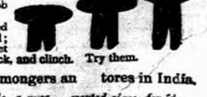
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It also cures prickly heat.

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